





# CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, with limited liability.

Capital £244,000, in 32,200 shares of £20 each, with power to increase the same to £2,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., firm of Sampson, Mitchell, and Co., New Broad-street.—CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., late of Wm. Nicol and Co., Bombay, Director of the Great India Peninsular Railway Company, Eccleston-sq., Fimlico.—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq., Director of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, and Universal Life Assurance Society.

PETER BELL, Esq., firm of Scott, Bell, and Co., East India Merchants, Alderman's-walk.

WILLIAM COOK, Esq., firm of Cook, Sons, and Co., St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq., Stockwell-lodge, Surrey, Director of the Legal and Commercial Life Assurance Society.

Capt. CHARLES WILLIAM GORDON, Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, late of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Cavalry.

THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq., late of the firm of Lancaster and Co., Bombay, Director of the Royal Insurance Company.

WILLIAM SCHAW LINDSAY, Esq., M.P., firm of W. S. Lindsay and Company, Australia.

JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq., firm of James Morrison and Co., Australian merchants, Philip-lane.

Major-General DUNCAN SIM, H.E.I.Co.'s Madras Engineers, Chairman of the Madras Railway Company.

ARCHIBALD SPENS, Esq., formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, and late Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oliver, Lavin, and Peachey.

AUDITORS.—Sir Henry Muggelridge (Alderman and Sheriff), St. Andrew's-hill; Fred. Pattison, Esq., firm of Jas. Pattison and Son, Old Broad-street.

ROCKERS.

Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 39, Lothbury, London.

Messrs. Roskill and Roberts, Liverpool.

Messrs. Johnston and Walker, Manchester.

N. Lee, Esq., Birmingham.

Messrs. Alexander Reid and Co., Glasgow.

Henry Maitland, Esq., Edinburgh.

SECRETARY.—J. C. Stewart, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.—SOUTH SEA HOUSE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

This bank was originated in 1852, and its objects were defined in the original prospectus as being—

1. To extend the legitimate facilities of banking to the trade between the Australian Colonies, British India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago.

2. To embrace, in connection therewith, an extension of banking accommodation to the direct trade between this country and British India, China, and Australasia.

The following extract from the *Times* of the 9th of October, 1852, will suffice to show the favour with which the bank was viewed when first brought forward:—

"A new Joint-Stock Company, to be called the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, issued its prospectus this morning. The board consists entirely of persons of respectability and experience, and the main object of the undertaking is to provide facilities for the trade between India and Australia, which have long been needed, and the demand for which will be rapidly increased by the gold discoveries. In the first instance, branches are to be formed in Australia, India, Singapore, and China. In addition to the opening for a new institution of this kind, caused by the prospects of Australia, it is pointed out that there has been no adequate increase of banking capital since the failure of the India firms in 1847, while the discontinuance by the East India Company of the practice of making advances on produce, likewise throws additional business on the existing establishments. Under these circumstances, the enterprise may be regarded favourably, but, inasmuch as it seems impossible for one concern to founded for the purpose of supplying an admitted want without numerous imitations forthwith starting up, it is necessary to repeat the warning lately suggested regarding the readiness for creating new banks, and to express a hope that the public will not allow any success that may attend the present one to lead them into the belief that they may, with safety, be indefinitely multiplied."

At an extraordinary general meeting held on the 29th of June, 1855, the following report was read, having been previously circulated among the shareholders.

REPORT.

The directors have called the shareholders together on this occasion, in order to determine on the steps to be taken for the purpose of prosecuting this valuable undertaking.

They think it right to contrast the present state of secured success with the mere expectation of prospective success, which gave their shares so high a value in the eyes of the public when the first prospectus was issued.

This undertaking was established for the highly legitimate object of affording banking facilities to the vast and still rapidly increasing trade between the Australian colonies, British India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago—a field never before occupied by any similar undertaking.

With great difficulty the opposition of the East India Company was overcome, and the bank has secured a very extensive and valuable charter, which gives the shareholders the inestimable protection of limited liability.

They have also all the banking privileges in India, which have been so successfully exercised by the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The validity of the charter has been established by high legal authority.

The bank has a fully subscribed capital, with the deposits all paid up, and it has a very large portion of shares registered, with the first call paid.

It has secured lately, in the direction of valuable accession of influential connections with the East. The demand for banking accommodation in the East is evidently on the increase; money at home has become plentiful; and it only remains for the shareholders, with the infusion of new members into their body, to realise the amount of the capital needed for the commencement of business, and to command that success which has attended the Oriental Bank Corporation.

There is ample room for both these banks, as well as for the Chartered Bank of Asia (if prosecuted), in the wide field of business which is open in India, Australia, and China. And the directors state with confidence their belief that neither under any alterations of the law, nor by any future charter, will the great advantage of limited responsibility be secured to any similar banking institution.

In the state of the money market some time since, the directors were of opinion that it would be expedient to form an amalgamation with some other banking company, and they intimated to the shareholders in their last report that they had opened negotiations with a bank in India, already in operation. These negotiations not having resulted as was expected, the shares of which the directors had the control, and which were designed for that amalgamation, are now set free for re-issue to the shareholders of the bank, and to the public here and in India.

The directors (having regard to the technical difficulties which prevented the proposed amalgamation, and to the serious delays which would have attended it) are as well pleased that this important bank should be prosecuted upon its own foundation; and they call upon the shareholders and the public to remove from their minds the degree of prejudice which has been created by the litigation now entirely at an end, and to regard the undertaking with the same favourable feelings which were so clearly exhibited when the public attention was first called to the wide and profitable field of its operations, and the great and sound objects it had in view.

Notwithstanding the harassing delays which this company has hitherto experienced, its position and its course of action are now so clear, and money has become so abundant for all sound and legitimate objects, that the directors do not hesitate to press upon the shareholders their own opinion that it is the duty of the Court and the interest of the proprietary to uphold the charter which they have with so much difficulty obtained; and they confidently rely on the active and cordial support of the present meeting, and of the proprietary generally, to carry out their views.

The Chairman explained to the meeting the intention of the Court of Directors to avail themselves of the means offered to them of making a re-issue of a limited number of shares in this country, and of placing the remainder of the shares in India.

He further explained that the capital paid up was at the present time intact, that the expenses of the establishment were inconsiderable, and that the arrangements which would be made in respect of these shares would enable the directors in carrying on the bank to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the deposits, and on all calls from time to time paid in respect of the above-mentioned shares.

It was then moved by General John Aitchison, seconded by Thomas Dakin, Esq., and carried with only one dissentient voice—

That the report now read be received and adopted.

It was further moved by Sir Henry Muggelridge, seconded by John S. Clay, Esq., and carried unanimously—

That the thanks of the shareholders are eminently due to the chairman and Court of Directors for their very able and judicious conduct of the affairs of the company, and that this meeting, feeling strongly convinced that it is the duty and interest of all concerned to uphold the charter, and prosecute the valuable undertaking vigorously, pledge themselves to give their most cordial support to the directors in the measures which they may now take for that important object.

With reference to the above report and resolutions, the directors hereby give notice that applications for shares will be received in the annexed form by the secretary, at the bank's office, or by the company's brokers.

All applications for shares must be made on or before the 30th July inst.; and 4s. per share is to be paid on the shares allotted in this country, on or before the 31st inst.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the 4s. per share which is to be paid in the first instance and on all future calls, until the company shall be enabled by the payment of half its capital to commence business.

It is not the intention of the directors to call up more than 10s. per share until 12 months after the bank shall have begun business.

No calls will be made in larger sums than 2s. per share; and all calls will be at stated intervals, of which due notice will be given.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will also be allowed on all pre-payments of calls.

By order of the Court, J. C. STEWART, Sec.

South Sea House, July, 1855.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

GENTLEMEN.—I request you will allot me shares of £20 each in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to pay 4s. per share thereon, and execute the Deed of Settlement of the company in respect thereof, at such times, and in such manner as you may appoint. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name.....

Address.....

Profession or business.....

Reference.....

Date.....

212 MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES

(non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHOENIX (212) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 & 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47a, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, *Manual of Agricultural Analysis*, *Treatise on the Assaying of Food*, *Metallurgical Papers*, &c. ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

## THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY—ITS PAST MANAGEMENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In the present excited state of the public mind with respect to more than one description of commercial enterprise, we have much to regret that a most unsatisfactory, not to say extraordinary, statement relative to the affairs of the BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY should have reached us.

We allude to the report of the committee of investigation, appointed to enquire into the affairs of the company, in pursuance of a resolution of the shareholders passed at the annual meeting, on the 27th April last.

The gentlemen chosen as such committee were Messrs. C. W. C. HUTTON, J. PRICE, J. C. HILL, W. J. LEWIS, G. WALTERS, J. SYMES, and T. HILL; the latter declined to act, in consequence of ill health, but assisted with his advice, and gave valuable information; Mr. G. WALTERS also, after attending four meetings, resigned from the same cause. The remaining five members, in their report, state that up to the end of April last, a period of 3½ years, they were unremittingly engaged in investigating the affairs of the company, during which every facility was given by the directors, in allowing free access to all books and documents, and they cheerfully acknowledge the willing and efficient aid of Mr. THOMAS, the secretary, and Mr. PERCIVAL, the auditor.

In recording in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL the facts contained in this report, while we consider it our duty as public journalists, we do so with extreme regret, and more in sorrow than in anger, at the same time sincerely hoping that much which appears objectionable will yet be cleared away, and many ambiguous transactions explained, as the committee state that they have not been able to visit the works, and that from other circumstances their report is incomplete; yet, notwithstanding this abrupt termination of their investigations, they considered it their duty to lay all the information they could before the meeting.

The report states that the committee, having heard that two of the directors, who held largely, were disposing of their shares, they applied to the board to stop the transfer of all shares until after the investigation.

The solicitor, however, had given his opinion that transfers could not be legally hindered. One director had sold 430 shares, and Mr. KENNARD 300, so that on the day of the adjourned meeting this gentleman held 35 only.

The directors requested the committee to meet them, and having expressed an anxiety to protect the interests of the company, stated that some were willing to retire, and to elect any two of the committee on the board.

This offer was at once declined, on the ground that, after what they had seen, they felt it their duty to make a full, unprejudiced, and unbiased report. They then applied to the directors to postpone the day of meeting, as their report would not be complete; this was objected to, on account of the lease, and it was finally arranged that at the meeting the committee should merely give its opinion on the lease, when it should be adjourned.

After entering further into the conduct of the directors in their transactions with the committee, they designate the whole as most ungracious and unfair policy towards the committee, who had treated them with so much candour; and they had plainly foreseen that if they had laid the facts before the meeting, these very directors, some of whom had brought the affairs to the verge of ruin, would have resigned in a body, and deserted the company in the midst of its difficulties. They proceeded to the following dissection of their investigations:—The London management; the unproductive works on the freehold property; the Varteg Works; the Blaenavon mill and forge; the Hereford and Abergavenny Railway; the bad debts; the balance-sheet; general remarks.

LONDON MANAGEMENT.—In entering into the amount of superintendence bestowed by the board, the committee found that in 1852 the amount of fees received was—Mr. J. MASTERMAN, jun., 128l. 6s. 6d.; Mr. R. W. KENNARD, 228l. 6s. 6d.; Mr. WARDEN, 68l. 7s. 6d.; Mr. HILL, 128l. 6s. 6d.; Mr. WEST, 128l. 6s. 6d.; Mr. RADFORD, 128l. 6s. 6d.—300l.

They also found the number of attendances in 1852 to have been 84; in 1853, 173; in 1854, 194; and to April 30, 1855, 47. In 1852, out of 84 attendances 56 were by Messrs. J. MASTERMAN, jun., and R. W. KENNARD; that in 1853 the attendances of these two gentlemen were much exceeded by the other directors, and that in 1854 the direction in a great measure devolved on Messrs. KENNARD, MOXON, and DAVIS. From Sept. 3, 1852, to April 8, 1853, there were 13 so-called meetings, at each of which only two directors (Messrs. MASTERMAN and KENNARD) attended. This is in direct contravention of the deed; there being no quorum, the meetings were illegal, and these gentlemen are, therefore, personally responsible for all business transacted thereat.

In April, 1853, a sum of 800l. per annum was voted by the shareholders for board attendance; in 1853 and 1854, 1200l. per annum has been credited to them, a portion of the amount being carried against pig-iron, and did not appear in the London expenses. The committee consider the directors ought to return 800l. to the company. The directors' expenses for 1854 were:—Retrospective remuneration (the directors considering that their receipts were to have commenced from Jan., 1852), 400l.; board attendance, 800l.; travelling expenses, 271l. 15s. 5d.; furniture, and painting three rooms at the works, 458l. = 1924l. 15s. 5d.

The report enters at length into transactions with Mr. BRAMWELL, who was elected by the directors in June, 1853, and re-elected by the shareholders in April, 1854. Although a director, it appears he was allowed to sell on commission. On February 1st, 1854, it is stated that Mr. BRAMWELL purchased for cash of the company iron to the value of 1100l., and was allowed commission thereon; but, instead of paying the money he had received, he paid only 337l. 18s. 4d. in cash, some in bills, and 200l. not paid at all. The report further states that on February 3, 1854, with the sanction of the board, he sold 500 tons of iron, value 4374l.; that on July 21st, in his capacity as director, without the knowledge of the board, he caused a clerk to sign his name, *pro* secretary, to five warrants of 100 tons each; and that, in consequence of the informality of these warrants, the secretary was desired to communicate with the holders, informing them that they would not be revoked. Afterwards, acting under the advice of their solicitor, they revoked their determination, thus obliging the company to deliver the iron without any prospect of payment. The directors could have dismissed Mr. BRAMWELL, yet, after the above transactions, they proposed him as a fit person for a director, in April, 1854. The loss on these transactions is 4574l. Mr. BRAMWELL's shares were transferred to the Chairman, in consideration of a private debt.

UNPRODUCTIVE WORKS ON THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—In the year 1839, three furnaces were commenced upon this property, and, in that and the succeeding years, a sum exceeding 71,000l. has been expended. As not a single furnace has been completed, these operations have entailed upon the company a total absorption of 71,000l. of their capital, for which they have had to pay, at the very least, the sum of 4000l. per annum. As the works have never been used, and have, indeed, been only partially completed, the long exposure to the weather must have produced such dilapidations as would, in the event of their completion being undertaken, probably necessitate their total re-erection. Notwithstanding these facts, the whole amount of 71,000l. has been retained on the yearly balance-sheet of the company as a good asset; when, in reality, in consequence of the yearly outlay for interest, amounting in fifteen years to (say) 60,000l., exclusive of the original outlay of 71,000l., it has been a serious liability.

THE VARTEG WORKS.—Rental for these is still being paid to Lord ABERGAVENNY. The were formerly sub-let, but were several years since surrendered, and, being out of repair, a certain sum was received for dilapidations, which was passed to the credit of the company; but no steps were taken to re-erect the furnaces, which are now in a hopeless state of ruin, having been plundered by persons in the neighbourhood.

BLAENAVON MILL AND FORGE.—On investigating into the transactions and correspondence relative to these works, it appears there was no order of the board to authorise their erection, but that Mr. MASTERMAN, Mr. WEST, and Mr. JOHNSON, had made up their minds to carry them on in a quiet way, and commenced them accordingly. Mr. HILL, a member of the board, having vainly protested to Mr. WEST and Mr. JOHNSON against the erection, resigned. The sanction of the shareholders was afterwards obtained, on the understanding that the cost should not exceed 12,000l.; but the estimate was not accepted, and the resolution of the shareholders, therefore, fell to the ground. The works had, however, been commenced, and a large expense incurred. At this time there were bad debts not written off, but entered as an asset, 16,000l.; due to bankers, 12,000l.; sundry debts, 33,000l.; debentures overdue, 35,000l.; accommodation bills, 19,000l. Notwithstanding this mass of liabilities, amounting to 115,000l., in 1853 dividends were paid to the amount of 8000l. Instead of 800l. the sum of 1200l. was drawn by the directors, and to complete the transaction the money wasted on the forge and mill is actually placed in the balance-sheet as an asset. If a new lease were obtained, and the company in a healthy state and prosperous, the erection of this forge and mill would be highly desirable, but in the present state of affairs the committee highly deprecate the advised outlay.

HEREFORD AND ABERGAVENNY RAILWAY.—The consent of the shareholders was never obtained for the purchase of these shares, on which there has been a loss of 2000l. The board gave no order; there is no minute respecting them until 1854, although purchased in 1851, and the shares are not entered on the railway company's books as being held in trust for the Blaenavon Company, but in the names of Messrs. MASTERMAN and KENNARD.

BAD DEBTS.—The total amount in 10 years is 17,064l., of which no less than 9820l. was contracted by the London board upon first transactions—viz., ROBERTSON and Co., 2096l.; Maesteg Iron Company, 3160l.; COLE BROTHERS, 4375l.; Mr. BRAMWELL, 199l.

BALANCE-SHEET.—By the accounts laid before the last annual meeting, it was made to appear that the assets of the company were of the value of 564,724l. 2s. 11d., but which, on examination, was found to be perfectly fallacious, enormous deductions having to be made. The balance-sheet in the report shows the real assets to be only 331,240l. 19s. 11d., showing a deficiency on directors' estimate of 233,483l. 3s.—consisting of loss by depreciation of works, 230,688l. 10s.; ditto in shares, 2032l. 2s. 3d.; and suspense account, 762l. 10s. 9d. Still further, that as there has been incurred for borrowed capital 147,464l. 18s. 4d., the assets would really be represented by the sum of 183,776l. 1s. 7d., and this out of a paid-up capital of 400,000l.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The shareholders have often enquired why no dividends are forthcoming? There can be but one answer—Reckless expenditure and great mismanagement have rendered it impossible. The profits for the last ten years have amounted to upwards of 200,000l., or 20,000l. per annum; but the sum of 150,000l. has been swallowed up by interest on borrowed money, bankers' charges, &c., so that in ten years they have only received 40,000l. in dividends. They, however, see no reason to doubt that if the shareholders will look fearlessly into their own affairs they would find that it would amply repay them to raise additional capital, to discharge the debts of the company and provide funds for working the property; and they consider that with an efficient board of directors, and an efficient manager, there is no reason why handsome profits should not be realised by the proprietors.

## THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY.

Previous to the calamitous destruction of the works of this company, by fire, in 1853, we inserted notices at various times of its progress, and the rapidly increasing uses to which this extraordinary, but highly valuable, material is applied. As the works have now for some time been rebuilt, and completed on a much more extended and commodious plan, and as the appliances of gutta percha every day open a wider field of enterprise, we propose now to offer a few further remarks on the subject.

The first introduction of the substance into this country was by Dr. Montgomery, in 1842, when samples were submitted at a meeting of members of the Society of Arts, for which he was awarded the gold medal. It was described as the gum of a tree, indigenous to Borneo, Singapore, and the islands generally of the Eastern Archipelago, on some of which enormous forests of it exist, as yet untrodden by man, and many of the trees grow to an enormous size. There are three descriptions of the tree—Gutta Girek, Gutta Tuban, and Gutta Percha; and the Doctor observed that his attention was first called to the substance by noticing a "parang" or wood knife-handle made of it, when, on enquiry as to its character, he ascertained its singular properties of becoming plastic in boiling water, regaining, when cold, its original hardness and rigidity. Its properties are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. We may merely observe, that it differs from caoutchouc in its most essential property—the action of boiling water upon all kinds of the latter substance is to soften the mass, and render it so extremely viscid and adhesive, that it is impossible to roll it out or mould it in any shape whatever; it remains some time in this state, when it again becomes pliable, the Gutta percha, on the contrary, can be rolled or moulded into any form, useful or ornamental. Its component parts are carbon, hydrogen, and a small quantity of oxygen.

The gutta percha is generally imported in oblong lumps, weighing about 20 lbs., and the first operation is performed in the cutting department, where an immense circular iron disc, having a series of radial knives revolving at a high velocity, slices the material into pieces, somewhat resembling so many biscuits. The next process is in the vat or boiling department, containing a number of trough-like vessels, some of them merely kept filled with boiling water, in which the sliced gum is soaked, and which, when soft, is transferred to other troughs, containing a series of rollers, with claws, which act as mixing cylinders. These rollers revolve at the rate of 800 revolutions per minute, tear up the fibres of the material, rendering it soft and pliable, while all the earthly impurities are washed away. It afterwards falls into a vessel of cold water, where the pure gutta percha floats on the surface, while the more ponderous portions sink. The kneading process is performed by a series of iron cylinders, and continued until the whole is worked to the consistency of dough, when it is fit for moulding into any shape whatever. The material in this state, when natural, is of a light brownish-white colour, but for many purposes it is necessary to colour it, which is done by merely mixing some colouring matter with it, which is necessary, a process, the invention of one of the patentees, called "metallising," is adopted. This is effected by mixing sulphur, orpiment, aliphatic antimony, or, indeed, any metallic sulphuret, well kneading, and then subjecting them to a temperature, under pressure, of about 300 degrees Fahr.

The next operation we may briefly notice is the rolling into sheets, which is performed in the rolling department, fitted up with the most scientific, elegant, and costly machinery. The required thickness having been obtained by means of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing department is one of the most interesting in the establishment, the machinery of the most ingenious and perfect character, and by it tubes or cords are manufactured with great rapidity, and of any length. The tubes are of various diameters, and are used for all descriptions of machinery, which is done by an ingenious machine, consisting of a series of knives, which can be regulated to any width, and by passing the sheet over them horizontally any number may be produced.

The tubing and cord manufacturing



## Original Correspondence.

## COLLIERY WORKINGS—THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

SIR,—I consider it a duty to my colleagues, and to the body of colliers at large, to reply to the impression intended to be conveyed by Mr. Handel Cossam's letter of the 28th of June—that the Government Inspectors make impracticable suggestions for the safety of mines, and that the bill now before Parliament purports that the inspectors should frame the colliery rules.

Thanks to the honourable example which has been set by the proprietors and managers of some mines, in providing for the welfare of their workmen, neither any of my colleagues, to the best of my knowledge, nor myself, have had occasion to make any suggestions for the prevention of accidents, which had not previously been carried into effect at various mines.

If Mr. Cossam had, three years ago, made himself acquainted with these improvements, and adopted them, or attended to a certain clause in the then Act, or even attended some importance to the cautions of one or two inspectors, he might now have the pleasure of reflecting that he had saved several lives—his men would not have been working in an atmosphere unfit for human beings, and most contrary to the resolution No. 6 of the coalowners' congress. I am glad to find he admits that there is much yet to be done.

It is now rarely my lot to attend a coroner's inquest at which it is not evident that the accident might have been prevented, if the inspector's cautions or suggestions had been attended to. A general acquaintance with collieries is required before any man can know all the danger to which his workmen and men are liable, and there are few persons, besides the inspectors, who have the time or opportunity for investigating all the measures adopted to prevent accident, and of selecting the most successful and worthy of adoption in general or special rules. The spread of this information is, I conceive, a chief duty of an inspector, however useless it has been proved to be in obtaining the adoption of preventive measures.

According to the bill now before Parliament, the owner of each colliery is to frame his own rules; the Secretary of State may propose amendments, but it is for a mining engineer to decide what special rules shall be established. If the rules and practice of the best and most productive collieries are imitated, there need be no fear of amendments to special rules, and there is no danger in any case of an inspector absorbing all of that responsibility which is so jealously asserted.

During nearly four years' exclusive study of the accidents in mines, I have failed in discovering the legal responsibility which is said to attach to the manager of a colliery; and I have yet to learn that a collier or his widow can obtain redress for the wrongful act, neglect, or default, which breaks down his health, cripples him for life, or condemns him to a violent and needless death.

HERBERT MACKWORTH.

## CHARCOAL APPLIED TO SANITARY PURPOSES.

SIR,—Having perused with much interest a review given in your Journal of the 18th inst., under the above heading, I am induced to request the favour of Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., that he will be so good as to afford the date, either theoretical or practical, that he brought to the conclusion contained in the following paragraph:—"As charcoal in this shown to be a powerful oxidiser, it is manifestly wrong to incorporate it with manure until it (the manure) is immediately to be put into the ground, for no sooner are the charcoal and manure in contact than a species of low combustion ensues, and the manure becomes greatly deteriorated; yet this is the very practice adopted by the several manure companies established in various parts of the country."

Of charcoal being a powerful oxidiser I am certainly not disposed to question, since in No. 14 of my papers on "Atmospheric Influences," which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of 1851, No. 851, I assigned to it that property; but that property alone does not bear out the conclusion that its admixture with manure has a deteriorating influence, and, therefore, I conclude Dr. Stenhouse has other reasons.

The manufacture of artificial manure has already become a great branch of national industry, and is rapidly on the increase; and the use of artificial manure may have the effect of increasing the produce of the land, added to which charcoal must soon become an adjunct to town drainage, and burial of the dead in large towns; but to its use will be a serious drawback, the fact of its being injurious to manure, if such fact be demonstrated. My principles, and practical application of those principles to agriculture, have, however, brought me to quite an opposite conclusion. The application of carbon to the soil is the question that engaged my attention before leaving Mansfield, Sussex. On its importance I need not dilate, and it is unquestionably of too gigantic a nature to admit of hasty conclusions. To the use of charcoal in the raw state, as recommended by Dr. Stenhouse, I am decidedly opposed. The French begin to appreciate the value of a rump steak, but they very properly say it is none the worse for a little cooking; how best to cook it is the question.

FRANKLIN COXWORTH,

Author of "Electrical Condition."

## THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

SIR,—Being an original shareholder in the Blaenavon Company, and having from the first taken some interest in its affairs, I trust I may be permitted to make a few remarks on the present state of this mismanaged concern. We have just had issued, by the late committee of management, a report of the management of the London board; and if one can gather anything from style and tone, I should say, independent of the well-known respectability of the committee, it is a report highly creditable to the gentlemen; for, although there is food enough for much uncharitable and vindictive feeling, we do not find any exhibited, but simply a straightforward account of the London management for three years and a quarter.

It is certainly most lamentable to find a body of gentlemen guilty of acts collectively, individually, they would, in common with every honest and honourable mind, believe condemnable, purposes taking a short review of the proceedings of our directors, as laid before us by our committee.

At page 9 of the report, we find it stated that two of our directors, immediately after the appointment of the committee, sold 730 shares; that these shares had been paid for, and transferred; but that these directors now refused to register them, in order to prevent the party purchasing from voting on them. I can hardly believe (although it is so stated in our committee's report) that gentlemen holding character of any value at all, could be guilty of such conduct, and I trust there is something yet to be explained. As it now stands, we find that two gentlemen, directors of our company, sell their shares, receive the money; transfers are made, and yet they refuse to register them. These shares, until registered, are, in the eyes of the law, the property of the directors, and under their control; and yet they have sold them, and received the money for them. I will not here reply the term that such a transaction deserves, and will obtain in public estimation.

On the 25th of May, the committee resigned, because, at the adjourned meeting, the directors broke faith with the committee, in proposing Captain Warden's re-election, who, they stated, was of so much value as a director, that without him the lease could not be granted; but, at page 11 of the report, we find that this very useful director attended only twice in the year 1854, and not at all in the present year. Can any man with one grain of common sense doubt but that the committee were right in objecting to the re-election of Captain Warden, and the adjourned meeting, as well as directors, very wrong in not supporting the committee.

Again, we find a name well known in the City of London, Mr. John Masterman, Jun., standing the board only twice in 1854, and not at all in 1855. I could go on with other names much in the same strain, but this is enough to show what attention some of our board have given to their trust.

At page 12, we find that there have been many illegal board meetings, and there can be no question that certain directors are responsible to the proprietors for any extraordinary expenditure arising from the orders given by an illegal board, and that a suit in Chancery would recover from Messrs. West, Kennard, and Masterman the money wasted on the new forge and mill. (See pp. 16-19.) The whole proceedings of the board and management are disgraceful in the extreme, for we find at page 19, at the time the new forge and mill were commenced illegally by our directors, the bad debts contracted by them (but concealed from the shareholders) were 16,000l., and yet they appear as assets on the annual balance-sheet; the debt due to our bankers, 12,000l.; the company owed some creditors 35,000l.; 35,000l. were overdue for debentures; in all, 66,000l., a fifth of which sum, if demanded, must at any time have swamped the concerns. And, in addition to this, the disgraceful act of accommodation bills, resorted to by a shopkeeper, to the amount of 19,000l.; and yet, with all this staring in the face, directors and manager commence, illegally, and without consent of the shareholders, a work which must entail a large outlay; and, to crown all, the way mentioned gives the last finishing touch to this disgraceful business. Brother shareholders, can anything but disgrace and ruin, with such mismanagement as this, be expected?

At page 13, we find the name of Mr. Bramwell mentioned—a gentleman who, of all others, should have been the last to have a seat at the board. He was elected in a quiet way, in June, 1853, by the London board, in direct opposition to a resolution carried unanimously by the shareholders at the general meeting in April, 1853, as were Messrs. Moxon and Davis. We find this director (Mr. Bramwell) receiving pig-iron from his co-directors to the amount of 11,000l., receiving the cash for it, but only paying 337l. 18s. 4d.; and, in the end, we poor shareholders are short 2007l. by this directorial transaction. We find, also, this director effecting a sale of iron, to the amount of 4500l., before a particle of the iron was delivered; but, from illegal warrants having been obtained (not from the secretary, but from a junior clerk), these goods so loosely conducted their business, that these warrants were recognised; and there can be no doubt that, from the way they were obtained, and from the fact of the company never having, since its formation, issued a sale warrant, not a single ton of iron should have been delivered. And here I must ask, where is the company's solicitor? what is he doing? and what is he paid large sums for? We find 4374l. are lost to the concern through these transactions with a director; and the payments with the board, a large quantity shares held by him in this company, were transferred to the chairman (not purchased), because Mr. Bramwell was indebted to him. Would not common honour and honesty have pointed out that this transfer should have been made so that the company should have participated to the amount of 3000l., and the amount Mr. Bramwell is now indebted to the company, has allowed the business of the board to be conducted? And all this mismanagement is covered by our directors (see page 13) appropriating to themselves, during the years 1853 and 1854, 24,000l.; whereas, by the vote of the proprietors, in April, 1853, they are only entitled to 1000l. each per annum; and there has been at no time more than eight directors, and not that number always.

I will not attempt to express my deep regret and astonishment that any body of gentlemen should have been guilty of so grave an offence, and should have laid themselves open to the conclusion arrived at by the committee—viz., "that the directors what must stand convicted in the eyes of the world"—of that for which no private individual dare show his face in society. I will hope, for their own sakes, and to take it for granted they represent, that a satisfactory explanation can be given. Let their business be so to give the committee grounds for such a conclusion; for it must be remembered that the committee, after a long and careful examination of the mismanagement of the directors, obtained from their own minute-book, and by a personal examination of the accounts, have arrived at the conclusion that "8000l. must be carried against pig-iron," viz., again, if all was fair and aboveboard, should the account be carried but one answer to it in the mind of every one who reads the account—viz., that it was so carried in order that the transaction should not see the daylight.

I will now take a short view of the balance-sheet. It appears, by the statement of the committee, that they find the amount of 233,483l. retained as an asset, which should have been long since written off—in other words, our directors have continued

to present to the shareholders a large amount to an asset, which has, in reality, proved a heavy liability to the property. It is only surprising, from the way in which affairs have been conducted, that anything remains of our noble property.

The remarks of the committee as to the management of the works is worthy of notice, for it appears that the directors have no confidence in their managing agent at the works, or that their system is so bad a one that they do not allow their manager that power and that authority so essential to the well-managing of an iron-works.

After mature, deliberate, and impartial consideration, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the time has come for winding-up this unfortunate concern. Our committee tell us that our shares are worth from 20s. to 25s. each. Sincerely do I hope and trust it may be so; if it is, there can be no doubt that now is the time to realise it. The iron trade is looking better; new leases are about being obtained, which will increase the value of our property in the market; and our directors are deserting the ship which, by their bad pilotage, they have driven upon the rocks. To go on under the present system, even with a fresh board, is madness. With a new lease, extended operations must be carried out, a large amount of capital must be procured, for even first-rate management to succeed. My advice is, therefore, to all—Realise what you can, or, in a few years, to your cost, you will find that another committee of enquiry must be appointed, who will bring out a report to you that each shareholder must read, instead of receive, some 20s. per share.

I trust my brother shareholders will consider these remarks; and if any of them can point out how to carry on this company, and yet save the property from destruction, they will find a ready helper in me.

Monmouthshire, July 4.

## AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. O. Lewis, in his observations on this subject last week, makes the following remarks:—"Some time ago a rumour was prevalent in London that the yield of gold in those distant regions was falling, and we were led to the opinion that the few thousand diggers who were then crudely operating upon the soil, by the aid of the most primitive of all appliances, had exhausted the whole of the gold." "These remarks are put forward to direct the attention to the fact that the yield of gold is gradually increasing in Australia," &c. If the object of your correspondent is to draw the attention of the public to the metalliferous resources of Australia, he should be better provided than he appears to be with the facts of the actual state of things, to render his observations worth attention.

The following official figures will show that your correspondent has been misinformed entirely on this subject:—Victoria, in 1852, with two gold fields, and 60,000 diggers, produced 4,247,837 ozs. of gold. For this year (1853), to the last date, with about 100,000 diggers, the product will be below 2,000,000 ozs. The value of the products, in round numbers, of the years—1852, 14,000,000l.; 1853, 11,500,000l.; 1854, 8,300,000l.; 1855, at the rate of 7,000,000l., with an increased digging population, and 20 gold fields. Besides, gold digging and washing is now very different to what it was at the commencement. It is carried on much more systematically, with budding and washing machines, also small steam-engines for pumping, &c.

Yet, with all these important auxiliaries, the produce is gradually falling off, and many diggers find that the old fields are getting much too poor to suit the present state of the colony. The produce of New South Wales is now so low as to render it unworthy of much notice. These facts will show the necessity of more caution in making observations. The remarks on quartz specimens need no comment. I have already stated that I believe the annual produce of Victoria will not fall much below the value of 6,000,000l. for a few years, if the license fee be taken away, and privileges granted to the industrious and systematic diggers to make reservoirs, &c. The great drawback in Australia is the want of water. Water companies may do a great deal of good in the gold fields, and would prevent the gold falling off so rapidly. If your correspondent can suggest a plan by which this desideratum can be effected, he would do a great service to the colony, and to the metalliferous resources of Australia, &c., is the cause of a large portion of the washing stuff being unavailable.

To carry on any company with a chance of success, the management must be in the colony, with faithful and honest representatives in England. But how is this to be secured, and prevented from being rendered a private jobbing affair at home, disgust in the colony, and ruin to the shareholders? If Mr. Lewis can show how such disgraceful things can be avoided, he may succeed in his object.

Thurloe-square, July 5.

## AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

SIR,—Following up, for behoof of legitimate mining and metallurgical pursuits, the remarks and observations of Mr. Osmund Lewis, in the *Mining Journal* of June 30, I would introduce to the notice of your readers the results of a reconnoiter with a gentleman from Australia, about two months ago, who, visiting this country for the last time, to arrange his affairs with his paternal family, had brought with him, amongst his papers, a lease for 21 years from the colonial Government, of a half mile square of mineral property, containing three auriferous quartz lodes, 12 to 15 ft. wide, with a spar lode running east and west, cutting them off at their northern boundary.

These three lodes, north by south, consisting of quartz, with gold in the invisible state, contain veins, pockets, and bunches of visible gold in quartz, in which the former is to the latter as 1 to 1, whilst the three lodes are variously rich in the precious metal, the most auriferous being 18, the middle lode 12, and the westerly lode 10 ozs. to the ton. That the gentleman in question only brought the lease and specimens with him to satisfy his own relatives, and not for sale, as others have done heretofore, his resistance of all overtures to dispose of any part of his leasehold property for any consideration whatever, may be taken as proofs, and it was not until after my meeting with him, quite casually, and introducing to his notice the articles sent by myself to your *Journal*, in 1851, on "Metallic Metamorphoses," that he was induced conditionally to assign half of his lode to myself, which he did by agreement, bearing date June 18, 1855, the immediate condition of which being that I should pay to his account in Sydney the sum of 5000l., within six months, he engaging to send back on the first opportunity, freight free, as many tons of the quartz from the three lodes equally, for the purpose of assay and the exercise of my alchemical operations, as the money would bring at the rate of 25s. per ton. Now, although such a course would not be the best mode of working the lodes in question, yet will the return by this method be very attractive in a speculative point of view. Thus:—

20 tons of quartz, bearing 18-5 ozs. per ton = 370 ozs. =	£1046 5 0
At 31. 17s. 6d. per oz. ....	31 5 0 = £1015 0 0
Government dues, 3 per cent. ....	500 0 0
20 tons of average of three lodes, at 25s. per ton ....	500 0 0
Cost of crushing, amalgamating, &c. ....	50 0 0 = 550 0 0
Leaving .....	£465 0 0

Or about 23s. per ton of quartz. But subsequently, and as this quartz rock can be got at 4s. per ton, and crushed and amalgamated on the spot at 1s. per ton, the rate of profit would be enormous, confining the speculation in few hands, even supposing that the system be continued at the present rate, which shows in 1857 in the purely practicable upon metals and their mineral forms, should not prove competent to increase the percentage of the precious metal, which, however, my trials with the remaining portions of the specimens of the three lodes show to be feasible, inasmuch as these samples, which the Government assay at Sydney had declared by certificate to yield ordinarily, as before stated, I found, after serial operations of elutriation and thermation, to yield 16, 22, and 30 ozs. respectively. Perhaps some of your readers would like to join me in bringing this very reasonable speculation out in the manner proposed, and on terms which he may know on application to—

W. RADLEY, Ch.E.

Sherborne-lane, July 5.

P.S.—There is every guarantee for the honesty and truthfulness of Mr. Moffatt, the colonial leaseholder, bearing his position to part with more than one-half of his interest inasmuch as he is a professional barrister, and at the time of his discovery of the lodes he held the very trustworthy position of collector of diggers' license fees in the Bathurst district of New South Wales, under the Gold Commissioners.

## MINING JOBBERY—THE MINING EXCHANGE.

SIR,—During a period of 30 years that I have been associated with mining, I have had ample opportunities of witnessing many nefarious and unprincipled practices pursued to impose on the public by false statements and misrepresentations. It is that system of misrepresentation, and its variety in the mining world, that I now endeavour to expose in a manner in which it has been recently attempted. No man felt more desirous of seeing the Mining Exchange carried out upon a sound and permanent foundation than myself, trusting that it would prove a check to that disgraceful violation of every principle of honourable dealing and commercial consistency. You may, Sir, judge my surprise at seeing a letter in the *Daily News* exposing the attempt at an infamous scheme to deprive a gentleman in Dublin of his Alfred Consols, by exchanging for Kilnaree, and confounding of one published by "An Old Subscriber," in the *Mining Journal* of June 23. In your City Article of May 5, you very laudably exposed the vile and insidious attempt to exchange West Providence for Trehanes or Fintona, by "John J. Wilkinson;" and, again, on May 12, you have a leader, with a letter from "J. J. Wilkinson" offering to exchange Trehanes for Kilnaree, representing the former as "becoming rapidly exhausted." I could not but admire the meritorious (if I sacrifice Mr. Wilkinson's proposing to take Trehanes, which is so near being "exhausted," in exchange for Kilnaree—Kilnaree? Mr. Editor, do you know anything about the mine? If you do, I do not. Now Sir, there is a remarkable coincidence connected with these correspondents (at least, as far as I am informed), that there is a Mr. Wilkinson in the office of Watson and Ennor. If such be the case, does it not follow that the assumption that Artillery-place is a nursery for scheming? Mr. Editor, the subject is one for serious consideration; and the most stringent measures should be adopted by the Mining Exchange, to ascertain if Messrs. Watson and Ennor are really culpable or not. Besides, if they feel any regard for their credit, as the secretaries of several mines, on whom devolves the responsibility of their successful operations; if they have any respect for their character, their veracity, their honour, they will not hesitate to immediately come forward with a clear vindication of their present position.

One great reality is likely to accrue from the membership of the Mining Exchange—that of having an association of gentlemen ready and willing to submit and abide by rules that are to govern their conduct, by which we are assured of having business conducted in an honourable and satisfactory manner. A case, I understand, was clearly exemplified a few weeks since. At the preliminary meeting of the Mining Exchange, a gentleman sanctioned his name being placed on the committee, when a few days afterwards it was intimated that he had been charged with dishonestly and falsely using the name of Mr. Nicholson and the telegraph wire, in representing that a great discovery had been made in South Devon Consols. This was no sooner known to the chairman than he was requested to clear himself from the imputation, or resign as a committee-man. He accordingly (and very sensibly) withdrew, rather than have the body stigmatised by the appearance of his name among them. Here was a manifest good, resulting from a determination to conduct the association on honourable and just principles. Messrs. Watson and Ennor are not members of the Exchange, it is true, but let them acquit themselves if they can before the public, or withdraw from their capacities as public men.—London, June 29.

[We received the above last Friday evening, but too late for insertion.]

## GREAT WHEEL MARTHA.

SIR,—"Caradon" has favoured you with his opinion that this mine is worthless, and has not got the Devon Great Consols lode. He supported his argument by stating that Mr. Musket had abandoned it, and instanced Tamar Maria and Wheel Williams as similar failures. I replied by stating the facts, that Mr. Musket sold it for 40000l., and that the lodes worked in the mines quoted were to the south of Wheel Martha lode. He now argues that no sane man would sell a set with the Devon Great Consols lode in it for so little money, and asks why two other mines, differently situated, the first two, having the Wheel Martha lode, have not sold their cost of work? I have not made it my business to enquire particularly into the workings of those mines, but I believe it is a fact that the bulk of the capital expended by Lamheroo has been on lodes very far south of the Wheel Martha lode, and Wheel Sheba's lode is to the north of it. At Lamheroo they are now working further north, or more

in a line between Wheel Martha and Wheel Maria, and, being under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, it may be presumed with a reasonable prospect of success. When Mr. Musket sold Wheel Martha, it was far more uncertain what direction the Martha lode took than at present, with the advantage of several years' subsequent explorations in the neighbourhood. It was before the lode was worked to any extent, and I do not know whether any very increased value was given for Wheel Martha, for the chance of its having the Martha lode at all. The former mine was put to work, and established as good and profitable, some years before Martha was discovered. Whether Wheel Martha will ultimately prove a fortune or a failure, time only can prove. Men of experience and high reputation, with the best means of judging, have surveyed the property, and pronounced it to have "Such tempting prospects of success as to rank with any first-rate undertaking." Surely their testimony is better to be relied upon than one who, in advancing an opposite opinion, withholds his name. The fact of its being known to his publisher, or confidentially to a few friends, does not deprive his communication of the character of being anonymous.

Truro, July 4.

JAMES DIAMOND.

## TREGONEBRIS AND FAT-WORK-TIN MINES (WENTDOWN).

SIR,—A few months back I was induced to offer, through your *Journal*, some remarks on the very flattering manner these mines were spoken of by the managing agent, Capt. James Craze. From an intimate knowledge of this promising adventure, and the locality, I am anxious to hear of its being effectively and remuneratively worked, but I regret to learn that, notwithstanding the company have incurred a heavy expense in providing the requisite machinery, there are large sums in arrear for wages to the miners, mechanics, and others. I have seen the ill effects of deferred pay-days in Cornish mines, and I am sure that if a fair price for the respective bargains, a much less amount of work will be performed than if no "put off" pay-days were to be apprehended, and although the charges in the cost-sheet will only be for the absolute work done, much time will nevertheless have been wasted.

Respectfully would I invite the shareholders' immediate attention to this matter, and as a proper development of the sets, and an early repayment of the outlay, can only be effected by a full and regular discharge of the miners' wages, tradesmen's bills, &c., it is sincerely to be hoped the necessary funds to achieve this will be provided without further delay.—July 5.

J. W. C.

## GREAT HEWAS MINES.

SIR,—It is to be regretted that your desire to give authentic information on mining generally should be so imposed on, as in the case of these mines in your last *Journal*. It is well known to all who have had anything to do with the management of the mines, that there are parties who, from interested motives, are doing their utmost to damage these mines. In fact, we have letters in this office bearing the signature of certain parties, containing the very same charges against Capt. Webb as are in that letter inserted in your last. I will notice all the charges *seriatim*, except those against Capt. Webb, and will leave them to him, who will, doubtless, be able to reply to them, as he has done so many others of a like kind from the same quarters. It is true that two decrees were granted at the last sitting of the Stannary Court. Mr. Hodge, of St. Austell, put in a petition against the mines, the objects of which will be obvious to all when I state the facts of the case. He was, in 1853, one of the promoters in bringing the mines before the public, and received a large sum for the leases thereof. Since which time he has received 50000l. of the company, for machinery, &c.; and in order to show that he was not treated without consideration as a creditor, he has received in 1855, and before the hearing of the petition, the sum of 12000l. on account of the balance due to him. Yet he proceeded in the Stannary Court against the company, for the balance of his contracts, though he had not completed them, neither did he ever send a bill of particulars of the amount claimed to the offices of the company. The company have lost nothing by this trial, as the Vice-Warden reduced the amount of the claim considerably, which he considered was charged in excess. The real object of the trial was to get the company, who was more favourable to Mr. Hodge than to his employers, come forward as the trial as an evidence in favour of him, and against the company. The committee, in the discharge of the duty they felt they owed to their constituents, discharged their local purser, who ceased to be their officer on Saturday last. The other decree is settled, and Mr. Hodge's claim is to be settled by the sitting of the next Court; and I may add, for the information of the shareholders, that the company will suffer no inconvenience from those decrees.

The return for the last month were less than usual, in consequence of our having the stamps idle for eight days, to repair the defects in the boiler supplied by one who got a decree at the last Court. The committee further wish me to inform the shareholders that in a very few weeks a general meeting will be held, when they will lay their acts and conducts, in their entirety, in their hands, to be dealt with as they shall think proper. The committee would urge on the shareholders not to believe the unfounded rumours which are being constantly circulated by designing and disappointed persons, who are ever active to damage these mines, which the committee fully believe will yet repay all the shareholders for their patience and outlay. I beg to say that the committee have had difficulties enough to encounter since their election in March last, and they do not feel inclined to answer for the acts of their predecessors. They hope, from the great respectability of the connections of the late secretary, and from what they have recently heard, that some aid will come from that quarter.

In conclusion, I hope, Sir, that as a matter of justice to these much injured mines, you will publish the facts stated in this letter, and thereby thwart the designs which are so apparent to all those who are acquainted with the true facts of the case. It is no uncommon thing to hear of wages being laid in the coffee-rooms of St. Austell, that certain parties will stop the mines, not in consequence of any merits in them, but out of spite and prejudice towards the manager. The committee have determined to call in one of the most experienced and able miners in the county of Cornwall, to inspect and scrutinise the management of the mines, and to report on them, without fear or favour, in time for the forthcoming meeting of the shareholders. This decision was come to at one of their meetings, about a month since.

July 5. R. EMERSON, Secretary.

## GREAT HEWAS UNITED.

SIR,—I observe my name coupled with the directors of this mine, in last week's *Journal*. I beg to inform the writer that I will answer his questions, if he will give his name, and the quarter from whence he got his information (which is devoid of truth); it will be a waste of time to answer any one behind the bush. Everything connected with this mine is done in open day, and I court the strictest scrutiny. The words used by "Shareholder" are only a repetition from a previous paragraph. My friends have a large interest in this mine, the body of shareholders are respectable, and the directors straightforward; and, in my opinion, the mine will be a good one, and stand prominently in the mining world for many years to come. No old mine re-opened has done better during the time it has been at work. We are laying the mine open, and are getting above 10000l. worth of tin every two months. In addition to which, our outwork operations are very extensive, which adds to the present monthly cost, but will greatly benefit the mine hereafter.

JOHN WENN.

## GREAT HEWAS UNITED.

SIR,—My apology in trespassing on you, is knowing the columns of your *Journal* are open to correct any error you have inadvertently published. The Great Hewas United is the most complete mine in Cornwall; its machinery alone is worth 80000l. The underground workings are improving; and when the ends are driven out, the returns of tin will be about 12000l., which will continue to increase to about 30000l. or 40000l. monthly. This will occupy a little time—say about four months.

Mr. John Hodge, &c. If other wise, that they be set against the mine, which the committee very properly defended. The whole of the defalcations of the late secretary will be made good. All the shares in the mine are paid up. The mine is properly managed, and in every way worthy the high character it bears.

In conclusion, the proprietors are perfectly satisfied, and Capt. Webb is too well known to be influenced by your disappointed correspondent, "A Shareholder."

Broad-street, City, July 5.

## SOUTH CORK MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—On looking over the report, published in your last *Journal*, of the proceedings of the meeting held at the office of the above company, on the 23d June, I find it necessary to call the attention of the shareholders in general to one or two omissions of what occurred at the meeting, and to request them, for their own sakes, at least, to arouse themselves from that apathetic mode of business which seemingly is the governing principle of the majority of shareholders on late occasions, and that as I believe their property deserves great attention, they may take a little trouble to examine into its state, as managed by their agents or stewards in their service, to see with their own eyes how it is so managed—that if honest attention has been paid in this service for the general prosperity of the proprietors, free from all selfish or personal interests, these stewards or agents, managers or directors, may receive their share of what occurred at the meeting, and to request them, for their own sakes, so that similar abuses may be prevented in future, so far as examples be effective. At the late meeting, seeing the small number of shareholders that attended (taking for granted that all persons then present were shareholders), I proposed that before any formal resolution of "winding-up" came from the chair another meeting should be called of all the shareholders, so that this question of abandonment—more properly, sacrifice—should be thoroughly probed, so as to ascertain if there be a sufficient cause of such dismemberment. Also, that two, three, or more of the shareholders, not being directors or managers, be appointed as auditors, to examine thoroughly into the state of the company from its very commencement, and to report thereon to a future meeting, when this question, or any other emanating from the auditors, might be investigated calmly, business-like, honestly, and conclusively, and a plan of arrangement adopted to suit emergency, if such should appear necessary, or to reconstruct the management, for the future stability and best interests of the company. In doing this, I felt I was endeavouring to fulfil a public duty, and considered it so reasonable that no objection could possibly be made against its adoption; besides, I thought it but just to the directors themselves, in order to remove impressions from the minds of several shareholders, produced by reports reaching them, insinuating acts which, if true, are not justifiable, but if false should be so proved, for the sake of their own names, honour, and character; yet when the Chairman arose he proposed, "That this meeting hereby authorise and empower the present directors of the company forthwith to wind-up the adventure," &c. I protested against this resolution in as marked a manner as I could, and I now beg to place my reasons for so doing before you, for the consideration of all concerned. Firstly, because the meeting was composed of a mere fractional part of the shareholders, none of whom were registered, or scrip produced, even to show that they were shareholders. Secondly, that therefore the meeting had no power to authorise the present directors of the company to forthwith wind-up the adventure, with such unseemly speed and contemptuous indifference to the feelings of absent shareholders, who, very probably, knew nothing of the meeting; and thirdly, if I am informed rightly, the proceedings were illegal.

Now, if the proposition were intended, as I must suppose, for the real good of the shareholders, why should they not be put in possession of its advantages in an unobscured manner? Why refuse a proper examination of the books of the company, so that the auditors may lay before them an unprejudiced, just, and honest report of the state of the company in its financial and working departments? Not a mere routine examination of cost-sheets, which I am sure are correct, but of all cash proceedings, allotments of shares, sales made, resolutions of boards, reports of captains, visitors, engineers, sessions, work done at different periods, expenses and produce of ore, &c., so that the public could form a just judgment, and those concerned chiefly be guided accordingly. Again, why should two or three directors retain a right from the shareholders, which is universally considered the right which all shareholders have—that of having a voice in any important change that may be considered in such adventures? Yet such has been the case, at least as regards myself, though holding a respectable number of shares, in, for instance, closing the works without public notice, and thus allowing the mines to be filled with water, to the prejudice, if to be sold, of necessary examinations or inspections, without considerable expense and delay. The two impressive words *en bloc* have been more than







Proposed by Mr. J. E. SQUIRE, seconded by Mr. J. STAFFORD, and resolved unanimously—That Mr. J. OFFORD be appointed local manager, at a salary of 60s. per month.

Proposed by Mr. SHARLAND, seconded by Mr. R. D. GANT, and resolved unanimously—That the 45 shares on which calls are in arrear be forfeited.

Proposed by Mr. HULL TERRELL, seconded by Mr. JOHN MORLEY, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the pursuer for his vigorous and efficient management, by which the mine has been brought into its present state of prosperity.

Proposed by Mr. SHARLAND, seconded by Mr. HAINES, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Proposed by Mr. NEW, seconded by Mr. EVANS, and resolved unanimously—That the proceedings be printed, and a copy sent to each shareholder.

### WEST ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday. Mr. G. A. ASHTON in the chair.

A statement of accounts was submitted, by which it appeared that the balance against the mine was 688l. 10s. 8d.

Mr. BROMFIELD said he had to congratulate the shareholders upon the appointment of Mr. Nicholls to the committee of management, and to those exertions they were all deeply indebted. Mr. Nicholls found the mine in a most deplorable state; he found that their money had been wasted, and their confidence misplaced; however, he had cleared out the Augean stable, and had got rid of the abominations, and he believed it was to his sentences and exertion that this valuable mine was now in its present satisfactory condition. It appeared to him (Mr. Bromfield) that the mine had been shamefully managed, or rather mismanaged: the fact was, that a special clique had been got up, for the purpose of depressing the property, but he would tell that clique that they would not come into this mine so easily as they expected. From all he had heard, he believed they would now have a first-rate mine, equal even to Alfred Consols; and his advice to the shareholders was not to sell their shares, because they were advised to do so by any of those cunning men in London who called themselves mining brokers, he (Mr. Bromfield) having great confidence in the property.

Mr. BAWDEN said, there was no doubt that what Mr. Bromfield stated bore upon very many of the points in the case; there was no doubt a clique had existed, and he was afraid still existed, to some extent in this mine, but he could not accuse the London brokers with any unfair practices in the matter.

Mr. BROMFIELD said he was much obliged to Mr. Bawden for the correction; he did not mean to connect the London brokers with the mine, but what he wished was, that the clique he had referred to should be exposed and destroyed. As a proof of the confidence which many of the shareholders had in the property, he might say that Mr. Nicholls, and many other gentlemen, had considerably increased their interest; and it must be satisfactory to the meeting to know that they would no longer be deceived and humbugged in any way.

The CHAIRMAN had no doubt but Mr. Bromfield was right in the main, and that the mine had not been worked in the effective manner it ought. However, he was happy to congratulate the shareholders on their improved position, and felt assured that the future samplings would bear them fully out in their most sanguine expectations. He had been a large shareholder from the first, and could only say that his opinion was only the more confirmed as to the future bright prospects of the mine.

Mr. BAWDEN expressed a similar opinion, and he believed there was still a great deal of bye play going on, which it would be necessary to watch.

Mr. BIDELEY thought that if there were parties engaged on the mine dissatisfied, they ought to retire, or be dismissed. If they did not work harmoniously together it was impossible for the undertaking to succeed.

Mr. NICHOLLS felt obliged to Mr. Bromfield for the high compliment he had paid him for endeavouring to bring the mine into its present state, but he could assure the meeting, although he had experienced great difficulty in so doing, he had never exceeded his duties in the position he had been placed, and had thought it right to take the opinion of independent agents, well qualified to report upon the property; and he thought, after the meeting had heard their reports, they would be satisfied that the mine had very rapidly improved, and was likely to become a very valuable property. He (Mr. Nicholls) then read the following reports, from Capt. William Rutter, of South Wales Croft, and Capt. Richard Stevens, the captain of the mine:—

**Tuckermill, Camborne, June 22.**—I beg to hand you my report of West Alfred Consols, and am much gratified to see the improvement generally in the mine since my last inspection, in 1854, and do think that if the mine is worked with spirit it will prove a large and lasting one, and very remunerative to the adventurers. In the 75, west of old sump, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 100l. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 65 is just over this end, and worth 120l. per fathom—very kindly. The 75, west of Philip's, is 3 feet wide, worth 85l. ft. wide, worth 320l. per fathom. The end of this shaft is large and kindly, but yet not through. The 65, west of Philip's shaft, has been driven several fathoms—lode 5 ft. wide, worth 320l. per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 55, on this end, the lode is worth 70l. per fathom, for 2 fms. long. The 55, west of Philip's shaft, is resumed driving, and should be by all means, as the elvan has just made its appearance in this end, and it should be driven through to prove the lode on the west towards Mellanear, where there is every chance of its being productive; and I also think that by perseverance your returns will be not less than 100 tons per month.—W. M. RUTTER.

**July 2.**—In the 75 fathom level, west of sump-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, ore throughout, worth 80l. ft. fm.; in this end there is a daily improvement expected; according to analogy it is about to intersect those bunches of copper ore that are gone down in the bottom of the 65 ft. level under the boundary and Blawett's winzes, from which large quantities of copper ore were raised. In the winze in the bottom of the 65 ft. level, coming down from the above end, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide—a strong healthy lode, worth from 120l. to 140l. ft. fm. The 75, east of Philip's shaft, is driven about 10 ft., lode not taken down as yet, as we are in great haste to drive the end, in order that we may be able to sink Philip's next month, which is a very important thing to attend to, as I expect it will be a good sump towards the bottom; however, the men in the above end have shot one hole in the north part of the lode, and it produced very good stone of copper ore. The 75, west of this shaft, is driven 8 fms., the lode in which has been taken down 4 fms.; in the last 6 ft. it is improved, and I believe the lode that is now standing is still better, as the men brought very rich stone of copper ore on the north part of it; in the present end, I do not hesitate in saying that the lode is worth from 250l. to 300l. ft. fm.; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and I have every reason to believe that this will be the best end that was ever done at West Alfred Consols. It likewise appears to be better in the bottom of the end going down than in any other part, and this bunch of ore I expect will be in the shaft before the sump is down to the 85. The 65 ft. level is driven about 15 fms. west of Philip's shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth from 340l. to 400l. ft. fm. for copper ore. The elvan we have in the 55 fms. west of the boundary and Blawett's winzes, for the best. The 55 is driven 50 fms. west of Philip's shaft; at present it is in the quarry, and producing stones of ore, but nothing to value. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 80l. ft. fm. The winze in the bottom of this level is sunk 10 ft.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth from 70l. to 80l. ft. fm. The 36 is driven about 20 fms. west of the above main shaft, but not yet reached the ore ground. Our tribute department is without change. I think the prospects of this mine are very encouraging. The 55 is just over the ore; the 65 is driven 3 fms. into it, and the 75 level 1 fm., and there is every chance of its being better in the 85. A little time is only wanted to open the ore ground, and we will be in a position to do well, as the quarry in the 55 is not likely to affect us in the deeper levels.—R. STEVENS.

Resolutions were then passed approving the report and accounts, and directing that the balance against the mine be divided *pro rata*, which amounted to a call of 13s. per share. It was also unanimously agreed that the present and all future calls be paid to the credit of the mine into the hands of Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., bankers, Leadenhall, or Messrs. Frazer, of Fleet-street, their London agents, and that all ore bills be drawn in favour of the committee of management for the time being, the endorsement of any three being sufficient.

Mr. NICHOLLS said it was well known that two agents were necessary, and as Capt. Noel, the chief agent, could not devote his whole time to the affairs of the company, it was agreed to accept his resignation, and to appoint Mr. Stevens as his successor; but thought they had better not be too precipitate in electing a successor; at the same time, he would propose that Captain R. Stevens be appointed one of the agents, at a salary of 60s. per month.—The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to the forfeiting of shares in arrear of call, when it was ultimately agreed to proceed forthwith against the defaulters in the Stannaries Court, as it was stated at the meeting that all the defaulters could place themselves in a position to pay by selling a portion of their shares.

Mr. BIDELEY said, it appeared that considerable improvement had taken place in the mine since the last meeting, and for which great credit was due to Mr. Nicholls; he would, therefore, move that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and committee of management, and especially to Mr. Nicholls, the local member of the committee, for the zeal and attention paid to the West Alfred Consols Mine. He considered all the shareholders ought to be very grateful to the committee for the active manner they had conducted the affairs of the adventure.

The resolution was seconded and carried with applause. The compliment was duly acknowledged, and the meeting separated.

### WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday.—Mr. W. DUNN, Secretary, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. GOWING (the secretary) read the notice convening the present and the minutes of last meeting, together with the following report and accounts:—

The pleasing duty devolves upon the directors of reporting to the shareholders that the present position and prospects of the Waller Company at length enable them to recommend the payment of a dividend of 5s. per cent. upon the capital, out of the net earnings of their mines. When last the directors had the pleasure of meeting the shareholders they expressed a confident expectation of being in a position to declare a dividend at a somewhat earlier period, but in the infancy of mining undertakings, many disappointments are almost inevitable; and, in addition to ordinary contingencies, the operations of the establishment have been at times partially suspended by the unusual severity and duration of the past winter.

As the development of the property proceeds, these risks will proportionally diminish, while the results already obtained suggest the gratifying anticipation that the present success may be surpassed by the prosperity of the future. The directors are therefore anxious to report to the shareholders, presented at the meeting on Feb. 21st of company, for particular details as to the financial and general position of the property, expressing their desire that a resolution was passed at that meeting for the purpose should be applied to the prosecution of the works in the proposed engine-shaft, intended to intersect the Waller vein at a depth of 200 or 300 ft. Below the level of the shaft, this has been proceeded with as rapidly as the nature of the ground in which it is being sunk admits of; but the unexhausted balance of capital in hand has proved hitherto sufficient to meet the requisite outlay, without having been erected and paid for previous to Jan. last, the expenditure since the beginning of the present year has been very small, compared with what it had been previously, and is now chiefly limited to the salaries and wages of officers and miners engaged in the actual operations of the company.

The capital account at last meeting showed a balance of 1506l. 2s. Of this sum 1078l. 16s. has been expended on permanent works; leaving a balance of 427l. 8s. The working account has been—

Office charges, salaries, &c. 236 17 6

Net profit. 23915 10 0

The shares entitled to dividend amount to 55,710.—[The remaining shares consist of

the Ridgmont purchase reserved shares, 8000; and the unissued shares, 6290; which with 55,710, make a total of 70,000.]

Out of the net profit as above, the directors propose to declare a dividend of 5s. per cent., which will amount to 2785l. 10s.; leaving in hand, balance out of profit, 1306l.; balance, 427l. 8s.—55710. 8s.

Referring to the foregoing statement, the directors cannot conclude without expressing their gratification at the established success of this undertaking, and their confident belief that they will shortly have the happiness of recommending their shareholders to declare another dividend.

Ca.—Balance of capital account. £1506 2 0  
Yield of gold from Dec. 25, 1854, to June 1, 1855, 4033 10 0 = £5539 12 0  
Dr.—Mine cost. £ 831 2 6  
Permanent works. 1078 14 0  
London expenses. 236 17 6  
Dividend. 2089 2 6 = £4285 18 6

Leaving balance in favour of company. £1253 15 6

The CHAIRMAN: It now becomes my duty, which can be quickly disposed of, to propose the adoption of the report and accounts. When I last stood before you, I gave you a short history of the Waller Gold Mine, and stated that I hoped by the time we next met the returns would enable me to propose a dividend out of real earnings. We have not met so soon as I expected, but you have now the means at your command to convince yourselves that the mine is one of the most prosperous character. During the last year we had, but it was only the common fate of mining undertakings in their infancy, met with delays and disappointments; and the result of our whole workings is that we are now in a position to fulfil our promise of a dividend. I am well aware that the prejudices against gold mines are not entirely without foundation, but I am also well aware that there are some very valuable exceptions. Partly at my own expense, and partly at the expense of other gentlemen, a man was sent out to inspect the mine, and the report was convincing even to many who had before the greatest objection to anything connected with what they considered the hazardous speculation of gold mining. We have now survived the time of reports, and the result of our operations is now laid before you in the directors' report. We have never thrown any difficulties in the way of those who called at the offices, and I am sure any gentleman who called there will say that he was treated in a gentlemanly manner; and that everything was there open for his inspection that had relation to the company. Gentlemen, it is now for me to go through the leading facts of the report. We feel thoroughly satisfied that we can realise the promises of that report: I know some say, let us wait a little longer, but I consider that as we have had such highly favourable reports, from good mining authorities, we are fully justified in recommending the shareholders to declare a 5 per cent. dividend. We stand before you to make a dividend out of actual profits, which will be hailed with satisfaction by all connected with legitimate gold mining, and I hope this will be a prelude to many others. We have in our vein an almost inexhaustible supply of the raw material; and I may take this opportunity of reminding you that the amount of dividends will be regulated by the amount of money expended on the works. We have received today a note from our financial agent at the mines, which has not yet had time to be presented to the world, not having, indeed, been out of my own pocket:—

**Waller Mine, June 15.**—At length I enclose you continuation of the diary up to the 29th of May. I regret much that a variety of circumstances beyond my control should have thrown me so much behind, I will send you the remainder, and up to Tuesday next, by the mail of the ensuing week. You will observe the progress we make from day to day, and I trust (I need hardly say) my proceedings will continue to receive the approval of the board. I also enclose separate returns of the stamping, by which you will readily perceive the amount thereby realised from day to day. This return, as will see, shows a steady progress in the yield of amalgam, which I am very glad to be able to add continues unabated. I shall make it a point in future to keep you well advised, both with this return and the diary. The accounts shall come with the remainder of the diary. Everything is proceeding satisfactorily with the new shafts, and I shall soon look for excellent results from them.—C. E. GOLDING.

We are glad to hear that we are progressing favourably, and I believe the Waller Gold Mine to be in established success. I hold the balance-sheet in my hand, but as it is merely a matter of detail, the result being known, I shall not again go through it; and as it becomes my duty, I move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet. Mr. HALSWELL wished to know whether the report should not be first received, as in the event of their adopting the report there would be no opportunity to make an amendment. He did not wish for a moment to oppose the adoption of the report, with which he was satisfied, excepting the amount of dividend to be declared, and as an amendment to that he proposed that a dividend of 2½ per cent. be declared, which he felt assured would be the safest, wisest, and most prudent course, and they would be acting more correctly in accepting a dividend of that amount than in availing themselves of the generous offer of a 5 per cent. dividend, as proposed by the directors. The mere fact of their directors having offered 5 per cent. was sufficient to satisfy them that the mine was an undertaking which must become of great value; but in the present state of their affairs, and more especially as their worthy Chairman had just told them that "the amount of their future dividends were to be regulated by the amount expended in working cost," he considered that the directors were a little too generous in proposing a 5 per cent. dividend.

A SHAREHOLDER was rather surprised to find that the amount which would be left in hand, after payment of the dividend of 5 per cent., would be somewhat lower than it was last time they met; he was, therefore, inclined to hold the opinion expressed by the last gentleman who spoke, as the only difference would be that they would have another dividend sooner.

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER enquired what was the largest amount they had made in one week, and the average?

The CHAIRMAN stated that the largest taking lately was 260l.; but that one week, some short time since, it was over 300l.; and that the average was 170l. During the winter there had been, as he before stated, some unavoidable delays, and they could not guarantee against the effect of an extremely hot summer. He was glad to hear suggestions thrown out and enquiries made by the shareholders, as he considered that it showed they felt some interest in the undertaking in which they were embarked; but unless the directors had felt justified they should not have proposed what they had.

Mr. HOLMES thought it would be better to split the difference, and make the dividend 9d. per share, if that proposition accorded with the opinion of other shareholders.

Mr. HALSWELL said that he should be happy to withdraw his amendment, and second that of Mr. Holmes, as he thought that would meet the wishes of all parties.

After some further discussion this amendment was carried unanimously; the report and accounts were received and adopted; and a dividend of 9d. per 11s. share (instead of 5 per cent., as proposed) agreed upon.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that the business of the meeting was now concluded, and that they could not separate without presenting their most hearty thanks to those gentlemen who had done such wonders in the furtherance of their best interests, and he hoped that the next time they met they would be in a position to award the directors a suitable sum for their past services.

Mr. HALSWELL considered it quite time now that something should be awarded. The CHAIRMAN reminded them that by the amendment they were prevented from accepting any remuneration for their services, as the shareholders would, no doubt, remember that what he told them that the directors received, receiving any remuneration until they had paid a full 5 per cent. dividend. He congratulated them on their inexhaustible wealth at the mines, and observed that they had still a large number of shares at the bankers, which would not be issued without the consent of the shareholders. He hoped that when they next met they would be entitled to their remuneration from having declared a much larger dividend than that promised.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, proposed by Mr. Habershon, and carried unanimously, terminated the proceedings.

### ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.

The following is a translation of the report of the gerant, balance-sheet, and report of conseil, read and adopted at the second annual general meeting of the shareholders, held at Paris, on the 15th of June, and which meeting was attended and represented by upwards of 15,000 shares:—

I have the honour to appear before you, at this our second annual meeting, to submit to you a full report upon the company's affairs for the past year, and to lay before you the balance-sheet of the company's accounts, made up to the 31st Dec., 1854. The statement I had the honour to make to you at our first annual meeting, in April of last year, gave you full information of the steps I had taken, as your gerant, for the organisation of the company at Adelaide, the principal seat of its affairs, and the success which had attended our first operations.

The purchases of lands, which took place in 1853 and 1854, were as follows:—

Year.	Area.	Cost.	Profit.	Frances.
1853	9903 acres 1 rood 28 perches	£14,408 1 4	= 360,201 66	
1854	6504 " " " "	10,981 13 5	= 274,541 87	

The following is a statement of the sales of land in the years 1853 and 1854, and the profit derived therefrom:—

Year.	Area.	Cost.	Sale price.	Profit.	Frances.
1853	489 acres 0 rood	£2674 5 0	£2885 6 0	£214 1 0	= 5,362 5
1854	1426 " 1 " "	1426 9 10	2215 17 0	789 7 2	= 10,733 95

Total 1387 acres 1 rood £2100 14 10 £3104 3 0 £1003 8 2 = 25,096 20

Showing a gross profit in the above years to the credit of company of 10034l. 8s. 2d., or 25,096 fr. 20 c. It must be borne in mind that the operations of the company in South Australia did not commence till the month of May, 1853.

The following lands belonging to the company have been let on lease by the committee at Adelaide, upon the following terms:—

Hundred.	Section.	Area.	Annual rental for first three years.
1853—Adelaide	5548 & 5608	166 acres	£50 0 0
ditto	14	80 "	10 0 0
1854—Port Adelaide	252	112 "	20 0 0
Barossa	805	83 "	16 0 0
ditto	835	79 "	12 0 0
Gilbert	678	101 "	45 0 0
Bremet	2764	116 "	20 0 0
Onkaparinga	5146	80 "	20 0 0
Gilbert	543	82 "	25 0 0
Barossa & Munno Para	1034	80 "	16 0 0
Onkaparinga	4055	82 "	24 12 0

Leases not completed:—

Munno Para	Area.	Cost.	Profit.	Frances.
3312	1120 "	£358 12 0		
1032 & 1027	136 "	20 0 0		
2258	53 "	20 0 0		
5151	80 "	20 0 0		

Total. Acres 1544. £358 12 0

The shareholders will see, by the statements which I have just had the honour to read to them, that the business of the company in South Australia has been carried on during the past year with the greatest regularity and success. The surveys of the company examine and report upon all lands offered for sale by Government in the different districts of the colony, and the committee at Adelaide finally decide what lots shall be purchased as most likely to prove valuable investments for the company. All reports will reach us from the colony bear testimony to the judgment with which the lands have been selected by the committee at Adelaide, which, indeed, is evident from the sales and leasing which have already taken place, and the applications made for the purchase and renting of other lands, which the committee have declined, in anticipation of higher offers.

The shareholders are, no doubt, aware that in consequence of the war in which this

country and England is engaged, and the great demand for shipping arising therefrom, the emigration from Great Britain to Australia has been in some measure checked during the past year; but I am glad to say that the last advices which have been received are highly favourable to the interests of this company. The labour market was then well supplied, and this and other circumstances tended to the increase in the value of all colonial landed property.

I have to inform the shareholders that the mineral lands of the company have been surveyed with the greatest care by the manager, engineers, and surveyors attached to the Adelaide branch of the company, who have transmitted me scientific reports upon the different localities they visited, and which prove, beyond doubt, the existence of gold and other valuable minerals in the company's lands. These reports I shall be happy to show to any of the shareholders. Having thus ascertained the fact of the existence of gold, I have directed the committee, at Adelaide, to suspend any further explorations which are in their nature expensive.

The Government of South Australia have offered a reward of 10,000l. (250,000 francs) to the discover of gold which may be worked with continued advantage; and the public intelligence being thus awakened, if the discovery should take place on the mineral lands belonging to the company, the result will be of the highest importance to the shareholders.

Since the last general meeting, a suit in equity has been filed in the English courts, by a small number of shareholders, chiefly members of the London Stock Exchange, who, after a failure on their part in an attempt to induce me to purchase their shares at a higher price than the then market value, under threats of legal proceedings, filed a bill in Chancery, containing most unfounded allegations, to all of which I have, as have also the conseil of surveillance in England, put in an answer. I shall, therefore, ask of you not only to sanction what I have done in defending the suit on behalf of the shareholders, but also, by your support, to enable me to give the most strenuous opposition to the parties instituting the proceedings.

This law suit has, in a great measure, paralysed my operations; it has prevented me remitting further funds to South Australia for investment, and has thrown discredit upon the stock of the company in the public markets of France and England. Although the parties to this suit have really no just ground for complaint against the gerant and conseil, yet the effect is the same upon the value of the stock of the company. I have now to read to the shareholders the balance-sheet of the company, made up to the 31st of December, 1854.

The shareholders will perceive that the loan made on the shares of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank still remains open, on which interest has been paid, and credited to the company. I trust I shall soon be in a position to call in this loan, and to transmit the amount for investment in South Australia; this must, however, depend upon the settlement of the law suit against the company, as, until then, I do not feel myself justified in parting with so large a sum of the company's assets. I shall be happy to give to the shareholders any further information they may require upon the state of the company's affairs.

**BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1854.**

Dr.—Land account	£50,912 6 1
Loan account	10,638 10 0
Preliminary expenses	2,379 0 6
Gold workings	783 18 6
Machinery, plant, &c.	175 12 3
Colonial furniture	199 17 6
Law charges	148 14 0
Adelaide committee	2,684 5 9
Monteaux and Co., Paris	486 18 4
Masterman and Co., London	2,537 16 3
Share account	73,230 0 0
Profit and loss	1,351 2 6 = £150,508 6 10
Cr.—Capital	£150,000 0 0
Sundries	383 6 10
Land deposit	125 0 0 = £150,508 6 10

### REPORT OF THE CONSEIL.

The conseil has the honour to submit to the meeting the following report:—The committee appointed by the general conseil of surveillance in Paris, under the 27th article of the statutes, to attend specially to the affairs of the company in London, have met regularly three times during the past year once a month, to examine the accounts submitted by the gerant, and to superintend the execution of the statutes of the company. The report which has just been read to you by the gerant has been first duly submitted to you, according to the statutes of the company. The accounts and balance-sheet submitted to your approbation have been found in conformity with the written accounts of the company. The conseil has thus fulfilled the duty confided to it by the statutes of the company. If the accounts should not appear sufficiently clear to the shareholders, they are requested to ask the necessary explanation. The conseil cannot close their report without referring to the report of the gerant relative to the Chancery proceedings in the English court of law, instituted by a small section of the shareholders, without any sufficient ground for so doing. These proceedings have impeded the operations of the gerant during the past year, and have been very injurious to the interests of the shareholders; they may, however, rely on the conseil, so far as they can, protecting their interests to the utmost, by opposing the proceedings of the parties instituting the legal proceedings. In other respects the working of the company has been carried on in South Australia with success, and the results may be looked upon as likely to prove highly satisfactory.

The reports and balance-sheet were adopted, and a resolution passed, strongly condemning the Chancery proceedings referred to in the reports, and authorising the gerant to defend the shareholders.

### ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday. Capt. JAMES BARBER in the chair.

Mr. GEORGE HEDDON (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, The CHAIRMAN said he would proceed at once to business, and as they were all practical business men he should not detain them by making observations, but read the report, which, although very short, he hoped would be considered very full. He then read the following report:—

In conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the capital of this company can be increased from time to time, with the consent of the shareholders, as circumstances shall require it, till it reaches 300,000l. On the formation of this company 50,000l. was the sum considered to be sufficient—Firstly, to obtain the confidence and recommendation of the East India Company; and, secondly, to insure the patronage of the Supreme Government of India. The result has proved the correctness of this view. The 50,000l. subscribed will be required to carry out the contract at present entered into with the municipal authorities under the directions of the Governor-General in Council. Your directors are of opinion that the time has arrived for negotiations with the Governments at Madras, Bombay, and Agra, in order to secure from them privileges and immunities similar to those which have been granted to this company by the authorities in Calcutta. Should contracts which your directors can recommend to the shareholders be the result of these negotiations, your executive will at once proceed to carry out the undertaking, as it may be, under one or other of the Governments; but the directors will not enter into any contract unless it presents undeniable evidence that the outlay will be profitable to the company. To make the necessary surveys and estimates will require an expenditure, and it is to provide the necessary funds, and ultimately capital, that the directors now ask the sanction of the shareholders to issue 50,000 additional shares of 1l. each, on which they propose at present to make a call of 2s. per share, giving the pre-emption to the holders of original shares.

The CHAIRMAN said, the report was short, but, as he had before remarked, he hoped it was full and clear. He had no further observation to make, and would simply move that it be received and adopted, when, if any questions were asked, he should be, as he always had been, ready to answer them frankly, and to the best of his ability.

Mr. BROWN (a director of the European Gas Company) seconded the resolution.

A PROPRIETOR said, there was an impression out of doors that it might not be proper to attempt to light some of the cities of Hindostan, and should, therefore, be glad of some information as to what the directors intended to do, and the ground to be occupied. Some persons were of opinion they ought not to light Madras.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that when the company was originally formed they had under consideration the course to pursue that would be most profitable to the proprietors, and accordingly took powers in the Deed of Settlement for carrying on operations from the Cape eastward; but, after securing these privileges, it was deemed politic to call it the Oriental Gas Company, and first secure the confidence of the East India Company, and afterwards the patronage of the Supreme Government of India. To effect this it was necessary, in the first place, to have several interviews with the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, who were of opinion the capital was insufficient. He had then to satisfy them of the respectability of the proprietors, and to assure them, if they would grant the immunities and privileges they were seeking, that gas should be introduced into any part of India, if thought to be profitable to the shareholders. After having satisfied the East India Company, they promised to recommend us to the Supreme Government of India, to render us every assistance in their power. At that time it was not sufficiently clear how far gas lighting would be profitable in India, but if they could satisfy themselves that it would be so remunerative, they were morally bound to invest further capital in extended operations.



reference to the payment at future periods of the remaining amount of the new shares.—Mr. J. A. CROWD seconded the resolution.  
Mr. W. A. DREW moved, and Mr. J. A. FRANKLIN seconded, a resolution—That the best part of this meeting be given to the Chairman and directors for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties, and for their attention to the interests of the company.—Carried with applause.  
The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

## Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130 fm. level, is worth for copper ore 40t. per fm. The lode in the 130 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 80t. per fm.; the south lode in this level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 10t. per fm. No change to notice in the lode in the 100 fathom level, west of this shaft. The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of the flookan, is from 1 to 2 feet wide, yielding some good copper ore, looking very promising. In the cross-cut driving south of Davey's shaft, in the 60 fm. level, we have not yet intersected the lode east of the flookan. No change to notice in the north lode in the adit level. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.—MATT. HEW WHITE: July 2.

**BALLYVIRGIN.**—The ground we have gone through in driving the cross-cut during the past week bears a very kindly appearance; so far, we have met two small lodes, about 6 inches thick, producing copper; the stuff out of those small lodes, or branches, are worth nothing. We commenced sinking the winze last Monday. It is my intention to sink it 6 ft. further, to prove it in depth; at present the bottom will yield 30 cwt. of copper ore per fathom; the copper is in four different branches. The price given for sinking is 10s. 6d. per fm.—R. W. SMITH: June 23.

**BEAUFORT CONSOLS.**—We have inspected this mine, which is situated at the Mumbles, in the parish of Oystermouth, near Swansea. The sett is very extensive, more than two miles in length from north to south on the run of the lode, and more than a mile wide from east to west. Within this distance several lodes are to be seen containing lead, but the lode on which we have commenced working is situated to the east of the other lodes, and is running through the middle head and skirts; the bay, a little to the east of Black Hill, and is seen in the cliffs for some considerable distance, will average from 6 to 12 ft. wide, composed chiefly of can, felspar, and containing several branches of lead, from 6 to 9 in. wide in the north part of the lode. The ore part of the lode is 4 ft. wide, saving work, with good prills of solid lead, fit for market. We have also commenced sinking a shaft from surface on the course of the lode, and find it there about 6 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and soft gossan, containing carbonate of lead and white iron. I would recommend the sinking of this new shaft about 15 fms., and then drive under the ore ground, and at the same time stop away the lead from surface. By the erection of a small water-wheel, with a suitable crusher, 30 tons of good silver-lead may be soon brought to market.—J. HANLEY: June 30.

**BEDFORD CONSOLS.**—The tram-road in the adit level will be completed this week, after which the sinking of the winze will be resumed, unless contrary orders arrive. This winze is on the north part of the lode, which is composed of spar, peach, mundie, and spots of ore. We sampled from Gawton, on Friday last, computed, 10 tons of ore.—H. HOSWELL: July 5.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—There is an increase of water issuing from the 130 fm. level east, east of the adit, which we are near the lode. The lode in the 115 east is 3 ft. wide, worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom; in this level west the character of the lode has improved during the past week; it is now 4 feet wide, 1 ft. of which, on the north wall, is good saving work, and the lode altogether is of a very promising character. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. We have begun to take down the lode in the 103 fm. level, but we have not done sufficient to report on it this week. Jackson's stopes in this level are worth from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fm. We shall take down the lode in the other levels by the end of the week, and will give you the description of it at the different places in our next report.—J. PHILLIPS: July 4.

**BOLNOK.**—The lode in the 50, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and soft spar. In the 30 west the lode is 3 ft. wide. The lode in the 20 west continues 2 ft. wide, ground favourable for driving.—W. ROBERTS: June 30.

**BOILING WELL.**—Since my last report we have sunk 4 ft. at the engine-shaft—the ground is just the same as it has been. We have also holed the east winze-shaft to the 40, which will be a great advantage to that level. In the 50 level west the north part of the lode is falling in with the south part, the lode is composed of tender spar and peach, mixed with copper ore and lead, showing the same appearance as the lode in the bottom of the 40 on the north part. The lode in the 50 and west, on the south part, is split, forming two branches: for the past fortnight we have been proving the north part of this lode, which is a branch of spar, mixed with mundie and copper ore. The lode in the 40 end east is 3 ft. wide, composed of tender spar, mixed with copper ore; this end is leaving tribute ground. The lode in the 30 end east is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed with lead and copper ore; this end is also leaving tribute ground. All our tribute pitches are looking fair at present, and I have every reason to hope for a good sampling next time.—G. REYNOLDS.

**BORINGDON CONSOLS.**—We are progressing favourably with the sinking of Annie's shaft; the ground is a little better than usual, and is now congenial for copper ores. The 12 end is driven on the caunter lode about 4 fms., and has a very promising appearance, which is composed of capel, quartz, mundie, and copper ore. The stopes in the back of the 24 are improving; the rise in the back of the above level is up about 6 ft., the ground rather tighter for rising in than was expected.—WILLIAM GODDEN: July 5.

**BRYNFORD HALL.**—An improvement in the 50, west on the Milw vein, 17 fms. west from the junction, which is now passing through good ore ground, and is easier for driving. The eastern driving over this level will produce about 2 tons per fm. The 50 east, on the chert vein, is set for 6t. per fathom. The vein continues large, with a little ore occasionally. The pitches at Matthew's and Milw workings are doing pretty well. We sample 10 tons for the sale on the 10th instant.—WILLIAM FRANCIS: July 5.

**BRYN-Y-PEDWEN.**—On Saturday last the following bargains were set for July: The deep adit level, on the south lode, to drive west from the rise on the 20, to the lode, to six men, at 3s. 15d. per fathom. We shall push on this level vigorously for the next two or three months, so as to ascertain for certain, as soon as we can, whether the ore we had in sinking the winze for about 10 fms. below the 20, and which appears to have dipped to the west, makes down to this level, which we have every reason to believe it will. The 20, on the south lode, is set to four men, to drive west of the winze 3 fms., at 3s. per fathom. We have a promising lode present in the end of this level, about 2 ft. wide, with some spots of ore. We intend to confine our underground operations at present solely to the driving of those levels—viz., the deep adit, and the 20, on the south lode, until such time as we get around our dressing department, and commence making returns. We have completed the winze and the rise to the deep adit level, on the south lode, and have now perfect ventilation for that part of the mine, which was much needed. Our surface work is going on regularly.—June 23.

**BUTTERDON.**—The engine-shaft is sunk 13 fms. 1 ft. below the 30 fm. level, the branches in which have united, forming a lode 1 ft. wide, with a regular underlie of 6 in. in a fm. easterly instead of westerly, as before; the lode consists almost entirely of fluor-spar, spotted with lead, and it presents a more favourable appearance to produce ore than we have seen it before. The present pump fixed will enable us to sink about 5 ft. deeper, and which will be accomplished in about a fortnight, making a depth of 14 fms. below the 30, when we shall begin to open on the lode both north and south, soon after which returns will no doubt be made.—J. PARRIS: June 23.

—The engine-shaft is sunk 13 fms. 4 ft. below the 30 fm. level. The lode not having been taken down since my last; it is 16 in. wide, composed of can, lead, and mundie.—T. GREENELL: July 2.

**CALSTOCK UNITED.**—Since last report there has been no alteration in the lode at the sump-shaft. The cross-cut south continues in hard ground, and there is no appearance of any change at present. In the 60 fm. level west, on the lode, we have cut a small stream of water; the ground continues favourable, and just as last reported. The balance-bolt has been fixed and connected, and acts very satisfactorily in steadying the working of the engine, and taking off the strain from the loading of the fly-wheel.—W. COOKE: June 30.

**CAMBORE CONSOLS.**—In the 50, driving west from Wheal Gons cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing mundie and stones of ore. In the 10, east on the caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1/2 ton per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mines.—W. ROBERTS: June 30.

**CAMDWR MAWR.**—We have measured up the work of this month, and re-let our bargains at the same prices as before, with the exception of the sinking of the winze under the 12: this work is improving in its general appearance. Our stopes are looking very well, and the yield will quite equal for the past week the expectations we held out a week ago. We have made a sampling of both lead and copper, but not yet received the tenders.—J. WILLIAMS: June 30.

**CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER.**—Since my last there is an improvement in No. 2 stopes, back of shallow adit level; the lode is much increased in width, as also in productivity for tin. The end in this level still continues in good ground, but the lode at present is not very rich for tin; however, I think from the appearance we shall soon have a change for the better. The deep adit level, as also No. 1 stopes, is without alteration.—W. WILLIAMS: June 4.

**CARVANNALL.**—The lode in the 118 west is 2 feet wide, composed of iron, mundie, and soft spar, with a portion of black ore—very kindly. In the 106 west the lode is 1 1/2 foot wide, occasionally producing stones of grey ore. The tribute pitches are looking just the same as for some time past.—W. ROBERTS: June 30.

**CLLJAE AND WENTWORTH.**—Julia Lode: Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 40 fm. level, sinking by nine men, at 20t. per fm.; we hope to see the lode in the 50 fm. level within six weeks from this time. The 40 fathom level is extended west about 5 fms., lode yielding 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The 40 east has been suspended for the last week, in consequence of the men being put to rise against a winze which is sinking below the 30 fm. level; this winze has gone through a lode yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm. The 30 fm. level is extended east of engine-shaft 41 fms., lode unproductive. The 20 fm. level, driving east, is extended about 34 fms., lode yielding 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level, driving west, is extended about 15 fms., lode yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The cross-cut driving south from Wentworth lode, in the 32 fm. level, is extended about 6 fms., driving by four men, at 12t. per fm. The cross-cut driving north from Julia lode, in the 30 fm. level, is extended about 7 fms., driving by four men, at 4t. per fm.—Wentworth Lode: The 30, driving west on this lode, is extended about 5 fms.; the lode in this end is about 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of grey and black ore. The 30, driving east, is extended about 5 fms., lode yielding good stones of grey and black ore. We have cleared up boundary shaft 3 fms. below the adit; we find the old men have intersected Wentworth lode in this shaft, about 3 fms. below the adit level; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, as fine a lode as we have ever seen at the present depth; this lode is supposed by many that have seen it to be the North Bassett main lode.—JAMES CUMBER: CHARLES GLASSCO: June 30.

**CLOWANCE WOOD.**—The engine-shaft is sinking below the surface by six men, the contract to sink and secure the shaft from surface 10 fms., for 30t., the men are pushing on with all speed. The adit cross-cut towards the shaft has been set to four men; the ground is good, and having 15 fms. to drive, we hope to extend the cross-cut to the shaft by the time the shaft is sunk to the adit level.—JOHN DELBRIDGE: E. CHOWIN: July 2.

**CROW HILL.**—The shaft is timbered and completed, and kibble down to the 55, and the cross-cut driven about 5 feet; we shall now push on as fast as possible to cut the lode, and we hope without any interruption.—J. PUCKEY: June 30.

**CWM DAREN.**—The shaftmen are still engaged cutting down footwall of shaft for barrow-road, but will commence driving the 40 fm. level east in a day or two; the lode here is large, and productive of good lead and copper ore. We have

been desling the lode in Wren's stopes, and shall continue to do so for some time to come, having a pretty large quantity of stuff at surface ready for the crusher. We have plenty of water for all purposes.—A. WATERS: July 2.

**CWMDYLL.**—At Pascoe's level, No. 2 stopes produces 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom; the ground in the end of this level is somewhat more favourable for driving. At Price's level, No. 1 stopes in the back is producing some good stones of ore. No. 2 stopes produces 3 tons of ore per fathom. In No. 6 level, large stopes, the lode is not so productive as when last reported on. In No. 3 stopes the lode is improved, carrying 2 ft. of good ore ground on the footwall. No. 4 stopes is without improvement; this stopes is now in the end of the level, and should be discontinued for awhile; the end should be driven; in case the ground continues disordered a winze should be sunk between this point and No. 7 level, on the next shoot of ore ground. I intend driving No. 7 level, and shall commence stoping next week.—Lake Lode: The ground in the east end is disordered; in the west end the lode is without alteration.—THOS. COLLIVER: June 30.

**DEVON BURRA BURRA.**—During the past week the cross-cut has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft., which is rather less than our usual distance, the ground having become somewhat stiffer, and containing also more branches of capel and spar, with an increase of water, which, although they are good indications, somewhat impede our progress. Our engine and pitwork are in good condition, and working very well.—JOHN LORD: July 3.

**DEVON WHEAL BULLER.**—Our prospects in the west end are much the same as last week; the lode will now yield 2 tons of good quality ore per fm. The lode in the east end is improving, with some very good stones of ore; and we have every reason to expect a further improvement when we get nearer the cross-course. The shaftmen have finished the fixing of the 10-inch lift in the 30 fm. level, which will make it much easier for sinking for the future.—W. NEILL: July 5.

**DHURDOL.**—In the deep adit we have a good change of ground in the last 3 feet or 3 ft. driving, good stones of copper ore, with a great deal of mundie mixed up in a beautiful sugary spar and clay; the ground can be worked with the pick, and the men are going ahead very fast. The ground in the cross-course driving south has been very stiff throughout the month, though somewhat kinder for the last week or two; there is a good mixture of copper in it, and a light coloured killas. In the winze under the deep adit there is a middling good stopes to the east, but it cannot be worked to advantage until we are down to the bottom. I have put a pair of men to sink a new shaft to the deep adit at about 150 fms. from the mouth, which, when completed, will greatly facilitate the underground workings, in giving air and drawing up the stuff. At the East Mine, the lode has again changed, and is harder and becomes poor, but in course of sinking the copper may make again. The dry weather still continues, so that we cannot use the stamps, and are saving what water we have for the buddles.—W. TONKIN: July 3.

**DUN RAVEN CONSOLS.**—During the last month the operations have been confined to the sinking of Bennett's shaft, on the north lode, which is down nearly 30 ft. from surface; the lode is composed of silver-lead, barytes, carbonate of lime, and calcareous spar, looking most splendid, and we are warranted in saying, from present appearances, that our most sanguine expectations will be realised. We have stopped the sinking of the shaft for the present, as we cannot proceed any further until it is fully secured with timber; the timber will be at the mine this week.—J. CHENHOLL: E. BENNETT: July 3.

**DUNSELY WHEAL PHOENIX.**—We have taken down the lode in the shallow stopes, and find it produces good work for tin. Other parts of our operations are much as last reported.—JOHN SPARGO: July 4.

**EAST BLACK CRAIG.**—The cross-cut north in the 22 end west is through the Ryder, which we find is nearly 2 fms. wide, with lead sprinkled all through it; they are driving through the light-colored rock now adjoining the blackstone, which we expect they will sink to the 35 end west as reported at the last time. The sumpmen have put in a drain and fixed a small lift in it, with which the water is easily kept, and the shaft left nearly free of that great inconvenience. The pitches are improving a little again.—R. WILLIAMS: July 2.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—I have to-day re-set the engine-shaft to sink below the 44 fm. level 1 fm., at 35t.; the ground in the shaft is composed principally of capel, and very wet; sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. below the level. The tributaries continue to raise about the same quantity of ore as for some time past.—June 30.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—The 66 men, during the past week, have been cutting through a hard capel, in order to drive on the south part of the lode, as we expect the shaft perpendicularly upon the winze. The 55 is without alteration, and still looking encouraging. We are forcing on Homersham's shaft with all possible speed. Our engines are working well, and also all the machinery connected with them.—W. METHERELL: July 6.

**ESGAR MWYN.**—The shaftmen have completed their contract, and will now proceed to enlarge the lode in the 40. In the 25 west the lode is still poor, but easier to drive and more congenial for ore. No alteration in the stopes in back of the same level since last reported. The stopes in the 15 and 20 are without any alteration since last report.—S. VIAL: J. PAUL: June 30.

**FEE DONALD.**—There is nothing of importance to report. The lode in the shaft, below the Antimony, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, lead, and spots of lead. There are spots of lead to be seen in the Antimony, driving west. The end driving east on the lode, south of Antimony, is producing stones of lead. The smiddy level, driving west, is much the same as last reported. I hope this week we shall clear the shaft and get down in the deep level on this lode.—J. MUFFET: July 2.

**GARREG.**—We have got our new pumping engine-house up to its proper height this evening, and we shall commence upon the chimney in the morning; the whole of the foundation will be taken out in two days more, for the boiler-house. We shall then have the roof put on, and commence fixing the engine in a few days, and we shall not be long before we get the engine ready for working the new engine-shaft. We have sunk the shaft through into the stopes above the sump. The new shaft is set out very correctly; better drilling could not be done by any one, as we have sunk the shaft for the water, and we shall have several fathoms of the shaft to straighten to make it the full size for winding, pumping, and making footway. When our shaft is widened to the bottom we shall commence fixing our bearers, and put in the partition in the shaft down to the adit level, and I hope in five or six weeks' time to be able to sink the new shaft below the adit level, where we have proved a fine lode of lead ore. We have a fall in the adit level, near one of the old shafts; this has driven the water back into the levels, and it will take us four or five days, with four men, to open again, as some of the old timber has decayed, and we shall have to place some fresh timber in its stead, as we shall have the new engine shortly at the shaft, and we will speak for the lode ore will speak for itself. A proof that requires no explanation, when dressed and brought to market for sale.—WILLIAM RAMSDEN: July 2.

**GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.**—The ground in the rise over the 72 is favourable for rising. There is no important change in the 72 west. The winze shaftmen are at present engaged repairing said shaft. The lode in the 60 east is at present unproductive. The lode in the 60 west is worth for ore 4t. per fm. The lode in the 60 west, on the south lode, is worth for ore 7t. per fm. The north lode, in the 60 west, is at present unproductive. The driving of this end is at present suspended, the driving of the cross-cut having been resumed. The value of the different stopes throughout the mine is much the same as when reported on last.—G. RICHARD: July 4.

**GREAT BORTRIDGE CONSOLS.**—Hitchins's engine-shaft is now down 17 1/2 fms.; the lode in the bottom of the shaft still retains its magnificent appearance; we have broken to-day—in fact, every day—some of that rich stuff which has heretofore been described.—THOMAS METHERELL: July 5.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—The lode in the 70 is 2 feet wide, producing about 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 60 the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 50 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The tribute pitches continue to look well.—J. DAW: June 30.

—The 50 is very much improved; the lode is 1 1/2 foot wide, producing 2 tons of good yellow copper ore per fathom, worth 10t. per ton.—JOHN DAW: July 4.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDEN.**—The sumpmen have begun to sink below the 51—ground a little more favourable; the lode in the 51 east is improving for lead, but not rich; the lode in the 51 west is still small, and ground rather hard. We have not been able to do anything in the 40 east for the past week, in consequence of the foul air, which can only be relieved by a new shaft, or attaching a piston air-machine to the engine, and force air through pipes, which will not be very expensive. The lode in the 30 is much the same as last reported. The lode in the stopes under the 46 is worth 15t. per fm., and the tributaries are getting fair wages.—J. ROOKES: July 3.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR.**—Main Lode: In the 75 fathom level, east of Crease's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of tin, and a promising appearance. In the winze in the 75 fm. level, east of Crease's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with rich branches of tin.—Grose's Lode: No. 35. In the 10, east of Woolf's caunter, several small branches have been intersected, for the course of the week.—Wheal Vore: No. 42. In the 70, west of engine-shaft, lode worth 50t. per fm.—No. 43. In the 70 east, lode worth 50t. per fm.—No. 11. In the 40 west, lode worth 10t. per fm.—No. 6. In stopes in back of 60, east of No. 6 winze, lode worth 40t. per fm.—No. 37. In the stopes in the back of the 60, west of shaft, lode worth 25t. per fm.—No. 40. In the stopes east and west of the winze, in the bottom of the 40, near boundary, lode worth 25t. per fathom.—No. 39. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, east of the shaft, and west of No. 6 winze, lode worth 40t. per fm.—No. 41. At Edward's shaft, lode large, and still producing good stones of tin.

**HAWKMOOR.**—At the eastern shaft, sinking below the 30, no lode has been taken down this week; the south wall is very regular, and produces some ore. In the 30 and east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a great deal of mundie and peach, thickly spotted with rich yellow copper ore. It is a very kindly lode, but wet and troublesome for driving. In the rise in back of this level the lode is producing some good floors of ore. In the midway level the lode is rather improved during the past week. In the 20 east we have been driving by the side of the lode, which looks well so far as out into, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the back of the 30, west of old miners' shaft, we have some good floors of ore, but have not done enough at this place to report its value. We sampled at Calstock yesterday (computed) 80 tons of ore, of fair quality.—J. RICHARDS: June 30.

**HEMERDON CONSOLS.**—The lode in Woolcombe engine-shaft is full 3 ft. wide, good work for tin. We have discontinued to drive the 30 east, and put the men to stopes the back of the same level, where we have a very promising lode, 15 in. wide, saving work. In the 30 west, the lode is 15 in. wide, saving work. In this end we are daily expecting a change for the better, as there is a good shoot of tin gone down in the level above, 15 fms. in length. In the rise in back of the 15, the lode is 15 in. wide, good stopes work. The stopes in back of the 15 west is looking well, the lode 15 in. wide, good work. In the eastern shaft, sinking from surface, the lode is 2 ft. wide, saving work, and we expect to communicate this shaft with the 15 by the latter part of this month, when we shall put the men to stopes both east and west of the shaft.—J. GIFFORD: July 3.

**HERWARD UNITED.**—The trials now in progress are as follows:—Two men set, driving on a vein 40 fms. south from New Hard shaft; this driving is within 3 or 4 fms. of a salt cross-course, which, it may be hoped, will improve the lode, as well as give good ground for still opening the limestone district southward, by driving the cross-cut on it. Two men driving a cross-cut north from the Wepr vein, in search of it further west: a short time (say) two or three months, will prove if this vein, rich eastward, still exists further west. Four men sinking Wepr vein-shaft, now 10 fathoms deep, in black limestone; three or four months, we hope, will bring us into the bearing, or white limestone, and as we are close to the vein it may be hoped, as in other parts, the black limestone will be found to be paying ground. Two men driving west on a vein, south from Old Herward vein, in quest several branches have been intersected, for the course of the week.—Wheal Vore: No. 42. In the 70, west of engine-shaft, lode worth 50t. per fm.—No. 43. In the 70 east, lode worth 50t. per fm.—No. 11. In the 40 west, lode worth 10t. per fm.—No. 6. In stopes in back of 60, east of No. 6 winze, lode worth 40t. per fm.—No. 37. In the stopes in the back of the 60, west of shaft, lode worth 25t. per fm.—No. 40. In the stopes east and west of the winze, in the bottom of the 40, near boundary, lode worth 25t. per fathom.—No. 39. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, east of the shaft, and west of No. 6 winze, lode worth 40t. per fm.—No. 41. At Edward's shaft, lode large, and still producing good stones of tin.

**HERWARD UNITED.**—The trials now in progress are as follows:—Two men set, driving on a vein 40 fms. south from New Hard shaft; this driving is within 3 or 4 fms. of a salt cross-course, which, it may be hoped, will improve the lode, as well as give good ground for still opening the limestone district southward, by driving the cross-cut on it. Two men driving a cross-cut north from the Wepr vein, in search of it further west: a short time (say) two or three months, will prove if this vein, rich eastward, still exists further west. Four men sinking Wepr vein-shaft, now 10 fathoms deep, in black limestone; three or four months, we hope, will bring us into the bearing, or white limestone, and as we are close to the vein it may be hoped, as in other parts, the black limestone will be found to be paying ground. Two men driving west on a vein, south from Old Herward vein, in quest several branches have been intersected, for the course of the week.—Wheal Vore: No. 42. In the 70, west of engine-shaft, lode worth 50t. per fm.—No. 43. In the 70 east, lode worth 50t. per fm.—No. 11. In the 40 west, lode worth 10t. per fm.—No. 6. In stopes in back of 60, east of No. 6 winze, lode worth 40t. per fm.—No. 37. In the stopes in the back of the 60, west of shaft, lode worth 25t. per fm.—No. 40. In the stopes east and west of the winze, in the bottom of the 40, near boundary, lode worth 25t. per fathom.—No. 39. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, east of the shaft, and west of No. 6 winze, lode worth 40t. per fm.—No. 41. At Edward's shaft, lode large, and still producing good stones of tin.

Herward) may be looked for. Hembras six men driving the 30 cross-cut south; this cross-cut is now communicated to the workings, and we may expect to see some good pitches on Monday or Tuesday next. Nothing in its infancy can possibly look more encouraging than this extensive concern.—J. B. LIGHTHILL: July 3.

**HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.**—The appearance of the lode in Wheal Jewell shaft is equal to the specimens sent you; it is still large and regular, with well-defined walls.—JOHN SPARGO: July 4.

**MINSTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—In the 55, east and west of Morris's shaft, the lode is large and ore throughout, but at present of coarse quality. The same remarks will apply to the levels east and west of Doidge's winze, at the same depth. The lode in the 75 east is 3 1/2 ft. wide, and will produce from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. There is no important alteration to notice in any other part of the mine since last report. We weighed on Friday last May ore, 255 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs., and sampled for June 255 tons (computed).—W. RICHARDS: July 4.

**HOLMBUSH.**—The lode in the end west in the 145 fathom level, on the Holmbush lode, is a little diminished in size, but not in quality, worth 35t. per fathom. The lode in the end driving east in this level continues worth 20t. per fathom. The tribute department is in general looking well.

**IVYBRIDGE.**—The new engine-shaft is sunk 23 fms. 3 ft. 5 in., and is set to hole to the 32 fm. level, at 18t. per fathom, by twelve men. The 32 is driving to wards this shaft, by six men, at 6t. per fathom, and when under, the men will rise to communicate, which may be done in about four or five weeks. When a permanent ventilation is effected by this means, we shall be enabled to continue the clearance and prosecution of the 55 and 65 fm. levels from the old shaft. At present this shaft is within 9 feet of the 55, and we may consider that the most difficult part has been encountered and overcome, for we have good reasons to suppose that the remainder of this shaft is in the strata, and has not required any timber supports, and, therefore, will be found substantial. We feel happy to say that the mine can now exhibit substantial proof of the correctness of the data on which its present exploration was commenced, which told us that the lower levels, not yet attained, will be found replete with plumiferous ore. We have cut from cross intersections in the 32, and from following the same course of discovery in the 43 and 48 fm. levels, a large channel of lead ground, varying from 20 to 30 feet wide, containing leaders of lead of various dimensions, 3, 6, and 20 inches wide. In the pitch in the back of the 43 four men will break from 20 to 30 tons this month, and the back holds the same. The winze below the 43 is on the east side of the lode, on another course of ore of large dimensions. In the 45 fm. level, it being found that it was driven out of the extreme west side of the lode, a cross-cut has been driven through it to the east side, where the course of ore in the winze has just been intersected, about 20 inches wide, but not yet cut through. We intend to sink a winze on this course of ore, below this level, so as to meet the 78 fm. level, when we shall commence driving there. The crusher-house is built, except the roof, and will be ready to commence operations in a month's time. The new engine-house is in progress, and the principal parts of our 30-inch steam-engine are on the mine, and the remainder are being conducted there, so that in the course of two or three months we may expect it will go to work. We have shipped our last month's ore, and we shall sample 35 tons this month, and progressively continue our monthly sampling.

**KELLY BRAY.**—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 1/2 fms. below the 90 fm. level, on the course of the lode, which is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of good quality ore. We have employed a fresh lot of nine men at this shaft, as those we parted with refused to work in the 90 fm. level, as it is set to nine men at this price. The water is very moderate in the bottom of this mine, but the surface water has been considerable lately. We are driving a shallow level, to take off the greater part of the water, at a depth of 12 fms. This work will now occupy several months, and the saving in fuel will be considerable. The 90 fm. level has been driven east of the shaft 23 fms. A south lode has just been intersected in driving this level, and the junction of the two lodes is 7 feet wide. The Kelly Bray lode has a bearing of 32 degrees south of east, and runs south, whereas the south lode is east and west, which is 2 feet wide, and we are driven through this south lode, which is 2 feet wide, and 9 feet west upon it, and are glad to say it is worth 40t. per fathom. This is the most important and valuable discovery ever met with in this mine. It is probable these two lodes may continue to form one large one, at least for several fathoms in length. By driving a short cross-cut in the 80 fm. level we shall cut this south lode again; it has never been operated upon, in fact, was never seen before. We must continue to sink the shaft and drive cross-cuts, as well as extending the various levels east and west with every dispatch. The 90 fm. level west is driven 5 fms.—lode 2 feet wide, worth 6t. per fathom, set to four men, at 4t. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 16t. per fathom, driving by four men, at 2t. per fathom. We have four tribute pitches raised in Lord Ashburton's ground, at an average price of 12s. 1d. In the 500t. worth of ore dressed and broken at surface and underground. The copper ore sold on 21st June weighed 81 tons 14 cwt., and realised 378t. 10s. 4d., including carriage, 4s. per ton.—W. WATSON: June 4.

**LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.**—The ground in the cross-cut, north of the 40 fathom level, is still hard; in the cross-cut south the ground is a little easier. We are driving with all speed on the flookan in the 30, at 30s. per fm.; the ground here being soft we are obliged to support one side of it with timber. We have named the new shaft Woolmer's. In the 20, east of this, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, with stones of tin, and looking better than when last reported on; in the 10, east of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6t. per fm. At Eley's shaft the lode is 5 ft. wide, and we are in a poor floor, but I expect to get through the shortly; in the 10, east of this, the lode has been small and poor during the past week; this morning there is an improvement, the lode being larger, with some tin in it, and I am daily expecting a further improvement. We have for the present suspended the driving of the 10 west; the men who were employed here being engaged in removing ground for the flues. The stamping engine is working the 12 heads very satisfactorily; it is, however, burning much more coal than I hope it will do when some further alterations have been made. We are progressing with our floors with all possible speed, and we hope to light the fires in our burning-houses next Saturday. We set a tribute pitch in back of the adit, west of engine-shaft, at 4s. 1d. in 12, at which rate the tributers are getting good wages. The deputations from the committee are now on the mine, and I am, therefore, enabled to enter fully into many matters connected with our working, which it would, perhaps, be difficult to explain by letter.—PETER PASCOE: July 2.

**LIANDUDNO.**—Treweek's shaft has been sunk 6 yards in the shale bed, and we expect to get through it this week; timber will then be required to secure the shaft, before commencing to sink deeper. The winze we lately commenced sinking in the 110 yards level, on Eley's strings, looks promising, yielding good work. I hope the piece of ground will



er audiences.



## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, July 7, 1855.

COPPER.		S. S. d.		BRASS (sheets) .....		p. lb.		10% d.	
Sheeting and bolts ..	p. lb.	0	1	Wire .....		11	3		d.
Bottoms ..	"	0	1						
Old (Exchange) ..	"	0	1						
Best selected ..	p. ton	128	0	Foreign .....		23	10		—
Tough cake ..	"	128	0	To arrive .....		23	10		—
Tile ..	"	128	0						
South American ..	"	128	0	In sheets .....		30	0		—
IRON.		per Ton.		English, blocks .....		114		0	
*Bars, Welsh, in London ..	8	10	0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) ..		115	0		—
*Ditto, to arrive ..	8	5	0	Ditto, Refined .....		118	0		—
*Nail rods ..	8	10	0	Banca .....		114	0		—
*Stafford, in London ..	9	10	0	Straits .....		112	0		—
+Bars, ditto ..	9	10	0	TIN-PLATES.					
+Hoops, ditto ..	9	10	0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.		1	13	0	—
+Sheets, single ..	10	5	0	IX Ditto 1st quality ..		1	10	0	—
Fig. No. 1, in Wales ..	10	5	0	IC Ditto 2d quality ..		1	9	0	—
Refined metal, ditto ..	7	10	0	IX Ditto 2d quality ..		1	15	0	—
Bars, common, ditto ..	7	10	0	IC Coke .....		1	6	6	—
Ditto, railway, ditto ..	7	10	0	IX Ditto .....		1	12	6	—
ditto, Swedish, in Lond.				Canada plates .....					—
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde ..	3	16	0	In London; 20s. less at the works.					—
LEAD.		22		Yellow Metal Sheathing ..		11		11	
Ditto sheet ..	23	10	0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ..		2	2	0	—
Ditto red lead ..	23	10	0	Stirling's Non-lamina-		9	0	0	—
Ditto white ..	27	10	0	ting, or Hardened ..					—
Ditto patent shot ..	25	10	0	Surface Rails ..					—
Spanish, in bond ..	21	0	22	Stirling's Patent ..		5	5	0	—
American ..	21	0	22	Toughened Pigs ..		4	0	0	—
FOREIGN IRON.		21		Ditto ..		4	0	0	—
Swedish, in kegs, to arr.	18	0	0	Indian Charcoal Pigs ..		6	10	0	—
Ditto, in faggots ..	22	0	0	In London ..					—
English, Spring ..	21	0	22	In Liverpool 10s. per ton less.					—
QUICKSILVER ..	p. lb.	1s	10d	At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.					—

REMARKS.—There has been a moderate amount of business transacted in metals generally, and the market closes steadily, at about last week's prices.

COPPER.—An excellent demand continues for this metal; in fact, many of the smelters are so full of orders that it is with difficulty any can be procured without waiting a few weeks for delivery. The steadiness of our market tends to give satisfaction to shippers and consumers, inasmuch that they can give out their orders with confidence.

IRON.—English iron is a little easier, contracts having been passed to-day at 5s. per ton lower than last prices. Rails in demand, at current prices. Staffordshire iron is firm, with a quiet trade doing. Scotch-pigs have fluctuated but little, and have ranged between 73s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; at the latter price a considerable business was done yesterday in Glasgow: 75s., mixed numbers, good merchantable brands, cash, was quoted to-day on "Change by sellers, without inducing any purchases to be made.

LEAD.—At slightly reduced rates, a fair business has been done.

SPELTHER.—Our market has been chiefly at 23s. 10s.; there are still buyers, but as it is thought prices will further recede, very little has been done. The stock in London, announced on the 30th June, was 2738 tons, showing an increase of about 600 tons on the same period last month.

TIN.—A good enquiry for English tin, at fixed prices. Banca has met with buyers at 114s., but now there are very few sellers under 20s. per ton advance. Straits in good demand.

TIN-PLATES.—Same as last quoted.

STEEL.—About 1000 kgs of Swedish are wanted for shipment, but there is none to be had here.

QUICKSILVER.—Sales have been made at 1s. 10d. per lb.

GLASGOW, JULY 5.—Notwithstanding the decrease in shipments, our pig-iron market has remained remarkably steady this week. Warrants were quoted 74s., sellers, on Monday, but on the succeeding days the price was rather firmer, and a moderate amount of business doing at that, and also at 74s. 3d. and 74s. 6d., prompt cash. The market closes steady this afternoon, with buyers at 74s. 6d.; sellers, 74s. 9d., but very little done all day. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 79s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 75s. 3d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 74s. Shipments for the week ending June 30:—Foreign, 3216 tons; coastwise, 4892 tons = 8108 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were—Foreign, 4915 tons; coastwise, 7695 tons = 12,610 tons. Decrease for the week, 4502 tons.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.—The demand for manufactured iron is steady, and orders from America last mail were more plentiful than for some time past; the Staffordshire makers, however, at their preliminary quarterly meeting, wisely determined not to advance prices at present. The demand for rails has improved, makers being stiff at our quotation. In pig-iron the business doing continues very limited, and price has receded a little. The period having arrived for shipments to fall off, last week's were only 8400 tons, compared with 12,610 tons for the corresponding week of last year, whilst for the 26 weeks of this year the shipments are 37,000 tons less than for the same period of last year. In the Manchester district Staffordshire pig-iron is extensively superseding Scotch, at the present high price of the latter. The market to-day closes quiet at quotations:—Tin-plates in demand. Block-tin has advanced 3s. per ton common, and 4s. on refined. The quotations are—For Tin-plates, Charcoal, IC (Liverpool), 14. 12s.; Coke, IC, 14. 7s.; Iron, Merchant Bar (Liverpool), 74. 12s.

PARIS, JULY 5.—The amount of business doing in pigs for fusion is small. Scotch-pigs are dealt in quite as low as they were last week, and buyers are still holding off, in the anticipation that a week will show a movement in their favour. Champagne are favourably regarded by purchasers, and bargains have recently been made at the same figure as Scotch. At St. Dizier, business continues quite as active as heretofore. The mining share market continues without any improvement, and the amount of business transacted has been merely nominal. The prices are:—Vieille Montagne, 360 frs.; St. Etienne, 165 frs.; with the majority sellers; Cave, 165 frs.; Decauville, 4200 frs.; ex div.; and San Fernando, 5 frs. prem. With regard to the Belgian trade, the *Journal de Charleroi* states that the position of the trade in that district continues favourable, and the demand for bars and sheets is even greater than at this time last year. Some works are literally overstocked with orders, and unless a great falling off occurs, there is no doubt that a rise will soon be declared. The rail trade is still active. The demand for coal is good, and from France especially orders are very plentiful. In the annual general report just issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Charleroi, it is stated that the collieries in that district produced, in 1854, 2,766,538 tons, of the value of 28,725,472 frs. = 1,149,018s. On the 31st December the stock in hand amounted to only 91,925 tons, which were promptly disposed of. The working cost, &c., amounted to 24,315,341 frs. = 968,615s. The mean price realised was 10 frs. 39 centimes (or nearly 8s. 4d.), whilst the cost was 8 frs. 75 centimes, showing a profit of 1 fr. 64 centimes per ton. In 1853 the production was 2,500,000 tons, or 166,538 tons less than in 1854; 56 mines have been in operation, and 26 inactive; 126 shafts have been used for the extraction of the coal, 30 have been held in reserve, and 17 were in course of construction: 130 drawing engines, 43 pumping engines, and 61 for ventilating purposes, have been in use, representing an aggregate power of 11,183 horses. These, with 398 horses, 15,164 underground workmen, and 4103 men at surface, have composed the staff and *matériel* for the colliery operations of the district. The capital invested being 50,000,000 frs., the average profit is 9 per cent. on such capital, being 5 per cent. more than in 1853. It is the first time that so advantageous a result has been obtained, but it appears that there are prospects of maintaining the present favourable position, by proceeding with a fair amount of prudence. In a great part of France, and especially in Normandy and Rouen, Belgian coals have replaced, in a large proportion, the English; because, in consequence of greatly increased rates of freight, resulting from the war, they cannot be obtained at the same price; but this must be looked upon as an exceptional market, which will cease with the war. The metal trade here, notwithstanding the numerous variations in prices which they have experienced, continued in a favourable position throughout the year. The production of metallurgical mines (not iron) was 20,823 tons, of the value of 208,230 frs. = 8329s.; and of ironstone, 73,366 tons, of the value of 740,000 frs. = 29,600s. The two zinc smelting works have not been in operation, and as to the lead smelting work, its production has been unimportant—375 tons, of the value of 258,750 frs. = 10,350s., to produce which only six men have been engaged.

MINES.—The Mining Exchange having been opened for the transaction of business on Monday last, we are enabled, for the first time in the annals of mining, to give a daily and authenticated list of business done, the usefulness and satisfactory nature of which requires no comment from us. At present the members meet in the Exchange from 11 till 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 till 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and arrangements will be made next week, so that it will be kept open all day as a reading room, for those members who may wish to use it as such. A complete record of the dealings will be regularly published in this place. The official quotations of the past week are as follows:—

MONDAY, JULY 2.—Rosewarne, 207l. 10s. to 210l.; Wheel Edward, 37l. 10s. to 37l. 12s. 6d.; Hender, 37l. 10s. to 37l. 15s. 4d.; Alfred Consols, 167l. 15s. 2d. to 167l. 10s.; South Tamar, 67l. 17s. 6d. to 74l.; Sortridge Consols, 37l. 3s. 2d. to 37l. 5s.; East Tamar, 4s.; Cae-Gynon, 6s.; Cljiah and Wentworth, 187l. to 187l. 10s.; Bedford United, 107l. 15s.; Marke Valley, 57l. 5s. to 57l. 10s.; North Bassett, 287l. 10s.; South Garrow, 75l.; West Frances, 257l. to 257l. 5s.; North Towry, 7s.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.—Cljiah and Wentworth, 187l. to 177l.; West Garrow, 160l. to 162l. 10s.; Bell and Lanarth, 17l. 7s. 6d. to 21l.; East Garrow, 47l. 4s. 6d. to 47l. 5s.; Trefosus, 117l. 15s. to 121l.; Boiling Well, 187l.; North Wheel Unity, 11l.; Sortridge Consols, 37l. 5s. to 37l. 9s.; 37l. 5s. to 37l. 6s. 3d.; West Frances, 257l.; Alfred Consols, 167l. 10s. to 167l. 15s.; 177l.; Rosewarne, 207l. 10s. to 210l.; Wheel Hender, 47l. 11s. 3d. to 47l. 10s.

47l. 12s. 6d.; West Wheel Carpenter, 6s. 9d.; Zion, 17l.; North Wheel Busy, 67l. 10s.; Great Wheel Fortune, 97l. 10s.; South Tolgus, 90l.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.—East Garrow, 47l. 5s.; Wheel Robins, 8s.; Rosewarne, 207l. 10s., 210l., 212l.; Sortridge Consols, 37l. 5s. to 37l. 7s. 6d.; Hender, 47l. 2s. 6d. to 47l. 7s. 6d.; Bedford United, 107l. 17s. 6d.; Wheel Mary Ann, 327l. 10s. to 357l.; North Downs, 17l.; Alfred Consols, 167l. 10s. to 177l.; South Tamar, 77l. to 77l. 2s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 107l. to 107l. 5s.; Boiling Well, 177l.; Trefosus, 21l. 15s.; Keneggy, 7s. 6d.

THURSDAY, JULY 5.—East Bassett, 287l. 10s. to 277l. 10s.; East Garrow, 47l. 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 107l. 5s., 107l. 15s., 117l.; North Unity, 17l. 2s.; Rosewarne, 207l. 10s. to 210l.; Tremayne, 37l.; Hender, 37l. 10s. to 37l. 12s. 6d.; Cae-Gynon, 7s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 57l. 7s. 6d. to 67l. 10s.; South Tamar, 77l. 5s.; Devon Great Consols, 360l. to 362l. 10s.; Cljiah and Wentworth, 177l. 5s. to 177l. 10s.; Sortridge Consols, 37l. 5s., 37l. 2s. 6d., 37l. 8s. 9d.; Zion, 17l. 2s.; North Bassett, 287l. 2s. 6d.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.—Sortridge Consols, 37l. 7s. 6d. to 37l. 10s.; Rosewarne, 207l. 10s., 210l., 212l. 10s.; Great Alfred, 117l. 10s., 117l., 127l. 10s., 137l.; North Towry, 7s.; Wheel Hender, 37l. 5s.

We may remark that the largest amount of business has been done in Rosewarne, and amongst those mines in which shares have not changed hands, South Frances are 550l.; Bassett, 700l.; Buller, 420l. to 440l. Sortridge Consols are advancing, and have been largely dealt in. In Hender a large business has been done, but prices have fluctuated, owing to the premium having brought out a few sellers, and also from an attempt to "bear" the market, and knock down the price. In last week's Journal, there appeared an article from a correspondent upon the "Rosewarne District," and whilst the very strong and favourable opinion expressed of Hender has given rise to various comments, *pro* and *con*, amongst the "bulls" and the "bears," the fact of the article having been inserted immediately following our weekly remarks, has led some persons to attribute the authorship to us. It may not, therefore, be amiss to state, that the remarks in question were not even read by the writer of this weekly article until they appeared in the Journal; and also, that they were written (as the continuation of an article published a few weeks since, upon the "Bassett District") by an occasional country correspondent of the Journal, generally well informed, and who, in the instance of Hender, wrote from a personal examination of the mine, accompanied, as we are told, by one of the most intelligent and practical agents in Cornwall. We have since taken some pains to ascertain the real position of the concern, and it appears to be this:—The mine is adjoining Rosewarne, and in driving an adit level some rich ore has been met with, from which 5 tons have already been raised, and there is now a branch of ore in the west end. Another large gossan lode is shortly expected to be cut. In regard to the management and respectability of the concern, no more need be said than that Mr. Huthnance, the purser of Rosewarne, is also the purser of Hender, and Captain W. Richards, the purser of Bassett, is one of the committee of management. What may be the ultimate value of the concern, time can alone determine. It is not long since that Sortridge Consols, when selling at nearly 20,000l., without any machinery whatever on the mine, was denounced as a "bubble" by interested parties; but the result has more than justified the good opinions formed by those who really knew anything about it, and it is just possible the same may be the case in Hender.

In the Tavistock district, the Collacombe Mine will soon be in the ticketing list. Operations were commenced in 1853, by a few gentlemen, principally proprietors of Devon Great Consols, who subscribed 7500l. to try the sett. To this time some 6300l. have been expended in driving the adit level about 100 fms., in sinking the shaft 50 fms. from surface, and driving two cross-cuts south, one in the 26, and the other in the 50 fm. level, to intersect the lode; about 4 fms. have been driven on the course of the lode in the 50 fm. level, and it is worth 5 to 6 tons of ore, or 60l. per fm. The adit has gone over about 60 fms. of ore ground, producing in places 1 ton of rich ore per fathom, which speaks well for the bottom levels. The accounts from the Caylan Mine are very satisfactory; no call was made at the meeting, the returns for May and June yielding a profit of about 150l., with 50 tons of lead on the mine unsold; whilst the operations going on at South Eagle Rock lode promise to lay open a large quantity of ore ground.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. 6s. per oz., nominal. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 12d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 13d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard.

At Condurow Mine meeting, on the 26th June, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 2207l. 19s. 5d.; ore sold, 3301l. 2s. 4d. = 3322l. 1s. 9d.; Mine cost, April and May, 2007l. 17s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 561l. 6s. 3d.; 1s. 20th, 165l. 1s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 783l. 17s. 1d. A dividend of 78s. (3s. per share) was declared. Captain Nicholas Vivian reported that the pitches are looking as well as they have for the last two years, and as much ore may be expected for the next sampling as they have had at the last—say, 250 tons of ore. The total explorations since the commencement of operations, from the first setting day in June, 1844, to June last, was 13,972 fathoms. Ore sold, 111,075s. 8s. 3d., or nearly 8s. per fathom.

At the Mining Company of Ireland meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Edward Atkinson in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the six months of 7916l. 8s. 6d. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. The profit arose from the workings in the Knockmahon Copper Mines, the Loughan Lead Mines, and the Slieveadagh Collieries. A full report will be found in another column.

At the Lelant Consols meeting, on the 22d June (Mr. R. Pearce in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1924l. 14s. 7d.; labour cost, Dec. to April, 970l. 19s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 334l. 3s. 10d.; less on shares repurchased of H. J. Bolding, and cost of suit, 84l. 13s. 6d. = 1582l. 10s. 11d.—Tin sold, 10407l. 17s. 4d.; purchase money for Bolding's shares, 97l. 10s. 10d.; leaving balance against mine, 5327l. 11s. 9d. Capt. Richard White reported that after careful examination of the tin sampling book, the tinstuff at the stamps and on the floors, he found the sample produced to be (to that of previous sampling) considerably on the decline. He recommended the immediate sinking of the pump-shaft 10 fms., and the driving of a 110 fm. level west of the elvan course, in order to see whether the lode changes for the better.

At Trumpett Consols Mine meeting, on June 20, the accounts showed—Mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March, 2159l. 14s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 607l. 15s. 3d.; balance from end of Dec., 1854, 1106l. 16s. 2d. = 3874l. 5s. 11d.—Sales of tin, April, 10407l. 17s. 4d.; less (ore) dues, 148l. 4s. 6d.; 3333l. 5s. 6d.; extra carriage, 204l. 9s. 6d. = 3259l. 15s.; balance against mine, 6147l. 10s. 11d.

At Beaufort Consols special general meeting, held at 51, Threadneedle-street, yesterday (Friday), the report of the deputation, and of Capt. J. Hambly, was read to the meeting, which represented the prospects of this valuable property as of more than ordinary promise. The financial position of the company was submitted, showing a credit balance in favour of the shareholders of 2847l. 9s. 6d. Messrs. J. H. Hitehins, S. Weatherley, and J. J. F. Boddy, were appointed the committee for the next three months. (Capt. Hambly's report is among the Mining Correspondence.)

At Wheel Robins meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance of 57l. 3s. 3d. against the adventurers. No call was made. Captain Nance reported that the engine-shaft was down 61 fms., where the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and capel, spotted with yellow copper ore.

The Pencorse Consols Mining Company ninth general meeting was held at Leeds, on June 29, when the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 5151l. 6s. 7d. The committee reported that in consequence of the improved state of the mine, the reserves of ore and sales, no call would be required.

At West Alfred Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. A. Ashton in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 666l. 18s. 8d. A call of 13s. per share was made. Captain Richard Stevens was appointed agent to the mine. The proceedings, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, are fully detailed in another column.

At Great Cowarth Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Sunley in the chair), it was suggested that the mine should for the present stop working for more than ordinary promise. The Chairman thought it quite possible to raise a sum of 10,000l. to work it for 30 fm. level, but he did not approve of entirely suspending their operations for lead, as all the authorities were of opinion that there would be something definite when that level is driven further. He thought they would be considered very bad miners if they were to abandon this part of the mine without further trial, and would certainly be laughed at if their successors were to come upon 30,000l. worth of ore, which Capt. Richards had intimated might possibly be discovered. He would recommend that Capt. Bray be requested to confine his operations to the driving of the 30 fathom level and sinking the winze, and that all extraneous labour be dispensed with. The meeting concurred with these views, and Mr. Joseph (the secretary) was requested to write to Capt. Bray to that effect. The secretary was also requested to write to all parties in arrears of calls, informing them that if the same were not paid on or before the 7th of July their names would be forwarded to the creditors of the mine.

At Wheel Sidney meeting, on the 27th of June (Mr. W. T. James in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1877l. 6s. 10d.; labour cost, April, 189l. 18s. 5d.; May, 226l. 12s. 2d.; merchants' bills and lord's dues, 1177l. 16s. 5d. = 7312l. 14s. 1d.—By black tin sold, 5291l. 3s. 1d.; leaves balance against adventurers, 2021l. 11s. The committee reported that the tin sold had increased in quantity, and that in the expenditure of 541l. for obtaining the same was included twotw and extending reserves. Captain William Edwards reported that the lode in No. 2 level was from 19 to 19 inches wide, rich work for tin. In No. 1 and 2 stopes, in the back of No. 3 level, the lode is from 5 to 6 feet wide, producing rich stones of tin, and the greater part stamping work. The stopes in the back of No. 3 level are producing good stamping work. The tribute department is much as usual. Four additional stamps' heads had been erected, making 16 in full work.

At Wheel Gilmer meeting, on the 25th of June, the accounts showed—Balance from Feb. 1854, 149l. 0s. 5d.; labour cost, March, April, and May, 414l. 8s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 149l. 0s. 5d.; leaving balance against the mine, 364l. 4s. 9d. A call of 11s. 6d. was made. The agents having recommended a combined stamps and winding-engine, it was resolved that the lode in No. 2 level was from 19 to 19 inches wide, rich work for tin. In No. 1 and 2 stopes, in the back of No. 3 level, the lode is from 5 to 6 feet wide, producing rich stones of tin, and the greater part stamping work. The stopes in the back of No. 3 level are producing good stamping work. The tribute department is much as usual. Four additional stamps' heads had been erected, making 16 in full work.

At Buller and Bassett United Mining Company meeting, on the 23d of June, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 3235l. 0s. 14s. 10d.—Mines cost, April, 1001l. 1s. 6d.; May, 711l. 18s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 1301l. 10s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 2033l. 9s. 8d. Mr. R. Tredinnick, the general manager, reported that the sett stands parallel and adjoining South Frances and Bassett Mines, the cross courses of both traverse from north to south, whilst the several lodes of Penstrathal and Treavean pass for 1000 yards in length through it from east to west. Penstrathal, upon a trifling outlay, sold 70,000l. per year of copper ore; and Treavean, upon an outlay of 3120l., has yielded upwards of 450,000l. profits. Capt. Martyn, formerly manager of Treavean, states that, at Hottendown's shaft, 20 fms. deep, the lode is 3 feet wide, and for the last 15 feet contains fine stones of gray and black copper ore. Vicker's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. since the last bi-monthly meeting, and Capt. Boskan has engaged to sink it 5 fms. deeper during the coming two months. The engine, boiler, and all the requisite timber-work, are delivered upon the mine, and all the necessary surface buildings are completed, with the exception of the engine-house, which is to be finished within a fortnight.

At the Vale of Towry Mine meeting, on Saturday last (Mr. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, 1500l.; ore sold, 3070l. 1s. 6d.; sundries, 54l. 18s. 7d. = 4574l. 0s. 1d.—Balance last account, 1523l. 13s. 11d.; labour cost, Jan., 462l. 11s. 9d.; Feb., 473l. 0s. 7d.; March, 433l. 18s. 7d.; April, 450l. 9s. 2d.; less dues, 239l. 9s. 7d.; income tax, discount, stamps, 357l. 16s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 473l. 11s. 1d.; postage and stationery, 47l. 4s.; commission, 43l. 9s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 4161l. 14s. 11d. It was resolved that 145 fms. of shaft be restored, on payment of calls, and 5 per cent. interest. Capt. Thomas, Harvey, and Harper, reported that Clay's engine-shaft was sunk and timbered 15 fms. 4 ft. under the 10, which produced good lead for the whole sinking. In the 30 the lode was from 2 to 4 ft. wide, yielding from 20 to 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 20 the lode was from 2½ to 3½ ft. wide, worth from 20 to 30 cwt. of ore per fathom; in the same level south the lode was 3 feet wide, worth 10 to 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. There were six pitches, at 4s., 18s., 21s., 25s., 60s., and 60s. per ton of lead. There was more ore ground in reserve than at the last meeting. They expected to sample on Tuesday last about 55 tons, the produce of four weeks.

At Nanteos and Penrhyn Mines meeting, on Saturday (Mr. G. F. Minton in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 1231l. 11s. 10d., upwards which there were 25 tons of ore on the mine. Mr. Thos. Roach was appointed secretary, at a salary of 5 guineas a month. The agent reported that the cost for May and June would not exceed 130l.; and in a week he expected to sample upwards of 300l. worth of ore.

At the Clew Bay Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. D. Boyle in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in hand of 767l. 3s. 6d. The report stated that the tedious lawsuit had been brought to a close, the plaintiff, Sir R. O'Donnell having consented to a withdrawal of proceedings. The indications of the mine were of the highest promise, and the committee believed, if energetically and scientifically worked the mine would prove highly remunerative. A full report will be found elsewhere.

At the Baleswidden United Mines special meeting, on June 28, it was resolved unanimously that the Wheel Lizzy sett, with the machinery and materials thereon, be sold for the sum of 1000l. The resolution being supported by 2955 shares, it was agreed that Mr. Chester Cheston and Mr. Jas. Sheldrake carry out the sale, at a salary of 5 guineas a month. The agent reported that the cost for May and June would not exceed 130l.; and in a week he expected to sample upwards of 300l. worth of ore.

At the Devon Wheal Buller Meeting, on Saturday last (Mr. George Pye in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, 713l. 9s.—By balance of last account, 362l. 11s. 11d.; labour cost, Feb., 767l. 0s. 9d.; March, 967l. 12s. 6d.; April, 1307l. 17s. 7d.; Sir A. Buller, on account of premium, 200l.; whim, 12s.; sundries, 54l. 10s.; leaving balance in hand, 1551l. 16s. 3d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 692l. 12s. A call of 5s. per share was made. It was resolved that 494 shares, in the hands of the committee, be merged



*Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London :*

GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS. 10s.  
GEOLOGY AND MINING—FOUR LECTURES By G. HENWOOD, 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.  
GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10s. 6d.  
WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHIAS DUNN. 12s. 6d.  
PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1854. By J. Y. WATKES, F.R.S. 6d.  
STATISTICS OF MINING INTEREST FOR 1854. By W. H. CUELL, Esq. 6d.  
GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS. 2s.  
THE MINING GUIDE. 2s. 6d.  
THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM: ITS PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE EXPLAINED. 6d.  
THE COST-BOOK—TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY—WITH NOTES AND APPENDIX, 5s.  
THE COST-BOOK—TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY. 6d.

**SHEFFIELD, JULY 4.**—Our correspondents (Messrs. E. Smith and Son) state that business in mining shares is extremely limited. Eyam Mines maintain their price, and have been sold at 25½. Peak United are firm, and none offering at the quotation, the prospect of a regular quarterly dividend increasing confidence in this undertaking. As money gets more abundant, we may naturally look for a gradual improvement in the better class of these adventures. Railway shares steady, at lower rates.

HULL, JULY 5.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that mining shares are neglected, except Vale of Towy, in which there have been one or two transactions. Our market for railway shares is flatter than it has been, but there is no disposition to press sales; and as some of the late buyers have re-sold, we do not look for a further decline, especially as the money market is easy, and the prospects of the harvest good.

**LIVERPOOL, METAL TRADE.**  
Particulars of COFFER ORE, COPPER REGULUS, BAR COPPER, and SILVER ORE,  
imported at Liverpool during the month of June, 1855.

Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Copp. ore.	Copp. reg.	Bar copper.	Silver ore.
			Tons.	Tons.		
June 1	Calpe	Leghorn	23			
	Daniel Webster	Boston	100			
3	Oneco	Savannah	10			
5	Weinela	Cornuna	100			
5	Joseph Howe	Charlestown	36			
6	Duch. of Lancaster	West Coast	425	45		
6	Themis	Puerto Cabello	1			
8	Aden	Jamlica	10			
8	Georgia	Savannah	225			
8	Benedick	Ilay de Arica	8			
8	Noemie	Charlestown	28			
9	Undaunted	Arica	31			
9	Annette Gilbert	Valparaiso	5			
9	Honesty	Gahoon	30			
11	Meg Merrilles	Caldera				753 bags
11	Amazoa	Valparaiso			800 bors.	
14	Thornton	New York	38			
15	Delemaise	Valparaiso			53 tons.	
15	Belesana	Valparaiso	539			
21	Johanne	Dronhelm		75		
21	Webster	New York	25			
23	Arno	Leghorn	22			

LEAD ORES.			
Sold on the 2d July.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Cwmystwith.....	100	£14 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ynys-y-wlad.....	100	14 2 0	ditto

East Lopyn	60	18	5	6	ditto
East Darren	60				
Sold on the 4th July.					
Llanerchyrour	29	£14	0	6	J. P. Eyton.
Rhoswydol	12	13	13	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyfnwg	9	14	3	6	J. P. Eyton.
Sold on the 4th July.					

Sold on the 30th July.			
Great Wheal Baddern .....	24	£16 14 6	R. Michell and Son.
ditto .....	13	9 17 0	ditto
Trewetha .....	25	26 17 6	ditto

**BLACK TIN.**

Sold on the 15th and 26th Inst.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Porkellis United	3	13	0	21	£61 15 0	£225 19 3	Mellencar.
ditto	1	9	3	8	45 0 0	67 1 1	ditto
ditto	3	4	1	9	65 15 0	211 9 8	ditto
ditto	1	0	0	16	49 10 0	49 17 0	ditto
ditto	2	10	0	19	93 10 0	21 18 6	ditto

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
--------	-------	--------	--------	-------	--------

Wheal Bassett	96	£8 9 6	South Frances	70	£13 7
ditto	92	6 13 6	ditto	42	11 9
ditto	86	10 0 0	ditto	23	11 12
ditto	84	7 19 6	ditto	26	3 15
ditto	78	3 9 6	ditto	16	8 16
ditto	77	4 16 6	Wheal Seton	54	6 14
ditto	73	8 0 0	ditto	54	4 3

ditto	59	4	3	0	ditto	17	10	4
ditto	33	32	9	0	Pendarves	87	5	7
ditto	27	34	10	6	ditto	73	1	8
ditto	9	4	0	6	ditto	30	12	17
North Roskear	66	5	7	0	North Wheal Crofty	66	10	12
ditto	67	6	17	6	ditto	61	5	8
		0	6	6	ditto	60	6	15

ditto	09	4 13 6	ditto	60	0 13 7	6 13
ditto	64	11 3 6	ditto	48	0 13 7	2 13
ditto	62	6 13 6	South Tolgas	79	0 13 7	5 10
ditto	49	7 5 6	ditto	38	0 13 7	11 4
ditto	21	0 4 0	ditto	33	0 13 7	4 11
ditto	18	2 8 6	ditto	32	0 13 7	15 7
ditto	16	1 19 0	ditto	31	0 13 7	14 3

Tinneroft .....	65	4 14 6	Pembroke & E. Crinnis	63	5 8
ditto .....	62	6 4 6	ditto .....	43	7 4
ditto .....	60	3 7 0	Wheel Marshall	29	2 18
ditto .....	48	2 14 6	West Stray Park	27	7 12
ditto .....	46	1 7 0	Hocking's Ore	21	0 6
ditto .....	45	2 16 6	South Roskear	11	6 14
ditto .....	42	8 2 6	Oat's Ore	8	0 16

ditto .....	45	.....	3	7	0	On a Sale .....	5	.....	\$ 7
South Frances .....	82	.....	7	9	0	Wheat Greenville .....	5	.....	\$ 7
ditto .....	81	.....	6	17	0				
<b>TOTAL PRODUCE.</b>									
Wheat Basset .....	714	.....	\$280	5	0	Pemb. & E. Crinnis .....	95	.....	\$588 12
North Roskear .....	430	.....	2701	1	6	Wheat Marshall .....	29	.....	84 16
			800	6	0	Wheat Pinner Bar .....	27	.....	905 4

Tincroft.....	389	1889	4	6	West Stray Park.....	21	200	4
South Frances.....	350	3207	4	6	Hick's Ore.....	27	6	6
Wheat Seton.....	347	1923	1	0	South Roskear.....	11	73	19
Pendarves.....	347	1923	1	0	Out's Ore.....	8	6	8
North Wh. Croft..	235	1564	7	6	Wheat Grenville ..	5	16	17
South Tolgu.....	213	1943	13	0				
Average Standard					Average Produce.....			6

Quantity of Ore..... 2534 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 190 tons 13 cwt  
Amount of Money..... \$19,961 0  
LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... \$151 19 0.—Average Produce ..... 5  
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 142½. 8s.—Produce 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.		
	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company .....	105	\$1227 9 6
Vivian and Sons .....	438	2667 19 3
Freeman and Co. ....	250	1696 0 0
Grenfell and Sons .....	90	145 16 3
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. ....	181	1439 12 0

Williams, Peter, and Co.	523	4029 17 0
English and Australian Company	288	174 7 9
Mason and Elkington	349	2650 6 0
F. Bankart	331	2914 11 6
Copper Miners' Company	190	1213 2 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Furnaces.—Wheal Buller 705—West Basset 608—Carn Brea 539—North Basset 377—P. Consols 337—Alfred Consols 821—Rosewarne United 270—Halamanning 217—South Croenver 213—Bolling Well 174—Great Wheal Alfred 159—Levant 151—Clijah and Wentworth, 145—West Alfred Consols 128—Botallack 86—Cook's Kitchen 55—T. Consols 81—Wheal Trusfalis 63—West Fowey Consols 55—Providence Mines 45.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines at  
Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheel Josiah, Anna Maria, Wheel Fanny, and Wheel  
Maria 2017—Phoenix Mines 608—West Caradon 420—Hingston Down 285—Wheel  
Bowden's Ores 49—Treloweth 40—Wheel Friendship 31—Wheel Margery 24—Car-  
rack Dews 24—Boswell Downs 19—North Wheel Unity 18—Great Wheel Fortu-  
11—Wheel Lewis 5—Wheel Hender 5.—Total, 4989 tons.

Arthur 342—Whil Friendship 190—Bedford United 167—Duke of Cornwall 100  
Wheal Franco 98—Sortridge Consols 84—Wheal Crebor 45—Hawkmoor 30—Gawth  
United 10.—Total, 4276 tons.

**FIRST SALE IN JULY.**

Year.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake copper.
1866.	2640	75	£17 13 4	£104 10 0	£69 19 0	£73 0 0

1846	3259	7	17,953	1	104	10	71	18	0	86	0
1847	3481	7	17,950	0	103	4	0	0	0	0	0
1848	3396	8	16,189	7	88	8	0	56	0	88	10
1849	3398	7	16,189	7	96	17	0	60	16	0	79
1850	3605	7	16,703	0	104	6	0	68	1	0	84
1851	3877	8	16,265	14	100	12	0	66	14	0	84
1852	2934	6	16,501	1	127	18	0	85	19	0	98

1853 .....	3147 .....	6 1/2 .....	17,800	6	0	...	137	16	0	...	83	16	0	...	167	10
1854 .....	3791 .....	6 1/2 .....	17,015	18	6	...	140	17	0	...	97	1	0	...	126	0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, July 10.—Cobro 515—Berehaven 337—Ballymucktagh 229—Knockmabon 216—Chill 94—African 88—Kapanda 78—Coolheen 51—H.

lyford 67—Barilla Slag 12—Crookhaven 7—Total, 1061 tons.

[illegible]



### Notices to Correspondents.

**THE POSTAGE STAMP.—AN UNSTAMPED JOURNAL.**—Sir: On applying at the news-vendor's, this day, for the *Mining Journal* (which I file), I fully expected to get one unstamped, as I could get all other weekly papers without the stamp; I was told, however, that your paper was an exception to all others. Now, Sir, a stamp is a penny, and a penny a week is 4s. 6d. a year, which might be applied to binding the year's volume, or otherwise. If you can show me any logical reason why I should pay this tax when it can be so easily avoided (seeing we are otherwise so heavily taxed in this country), I may then perhaps bear it with a better grace; but there are hundreds in my position, so it is wrong for you to suppose all your papers are sent into the country; and even if so, are not many of your Journals included in the booksellers' or railway parcels, and may thus be delivered free of the Postage Tax? Why, you will find a *Mining Journal* in every mining office, and every one who is interested in mining matters finds it pay him to take it in. I trust, therefore, you may find this worthy your notice, and that you will at least not overlook the class to which I belong.—V.L., town readers.—J.H.: City, June 30.

[Very many similar communications to the above having reached us, and not feeling desirous, if we could, of answering the arguments adduced, we, like Lord Robert Grosvenor, must yield to the pressure from without: and, as our intention to continue the stamp on the entire impression of the Journal evidently does not meet approval, and is an unpopular measure, we must needs alter our determination, and publish an UNSTAMPED EDITION, for the benefit of those of our subscribers who may feel disposed to avail themselves of it. The charge for the Journal, therefore, is,—

STAMPED ..... SIXPENCE EACH.  
UNSTAMPED ..... FIFTEEN EACH.

The advantage of the stamped copy is, that it can be posted, and re-posted, during 15 days—care being always taken that the stamp is to be plainly seen, while the unstamped will be subject to postage charge each time of transmission. Those of our readers, in town or country, who may wish to obtain the unstamped Journal, can procure it on arranging with their respective agents.]

**THE POSTAGE STAMP.**—We are obliged to "E." (Montague-square) for his communication. The suggestion of placing the stamp adjoining the heading of the paper is a very good one, and would, we think, go far to remove the difficulty experienced in the new postal arrangement; but, the machinery at the Stamp Office, we are informed, will not allow of its being so fixed—perhaps, however, the officials may see fit to alter their plans as circumstances may require. At present, we can only recommend that care be taken to fold the Journal that the stamp may show.

**VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.**—Sir: Neither Sir George Grey, or any other baronet whatever, can understand the best mode of preserving the miner's life. His bill is as absurd and tyrannical as that of the foolish Sabbatarian, Lord Robert Grosvenor. As regards frightful slaughter by fire-damp, it is just as murderous as ever, and, under present conditions, will continue as long as coal is excavated from the bowels of the earth. Proper legislation alone can cure the evil. An Act to provide for enlarged, extended ventilation. In past times, and under other signatures, I have recorded in your Journal this only way to avoid the massacre of our fellow creatures. It is by compulsory ventilation, and by that means only, that life can be saved. A pair of pits, cost a large sum of money, and the proprietor did of old—and does to this day—cause to be wrought in the mine an extent or acreage of coal, for which winning is wholly inadequate. To multiply by the force of law these openings to their maximum number, will be to prevent annual loss of life. Mr. Matthias Dunn knows this full well; indeed, of all the inspectors appointed by Government, he is the one in whom the public has confidence, as his early and long training enables him to form a sound opinion. But in England laws are framed for the protection of property,—that for life, I fear, is a secondary consideration,—and thus will it ever be, until a radical sweeping reform is insisted on by the people.—A VIEWER: July 5.

**ON CONVERTING POOR ORES INTO REGULUS.**—Sir: With reference to the enquiry of "B. L. S." in your Journal of June 23, respecting the conversion of the poor ores at the Kapunda Copper Mines, it will be well to inform him that the conversion into regulus is more especially applicable to poor rather than to rich ores, because the heavy expenses of carriage to the port and freight to England is almost a bar to the profitable working of poor ores without the process of conversion; whereas when they are converted into a regulus of 45 or 50 per cent., they are worked to great advantage.—C. H. B.

**GREAT WHEAT YOE.**—If "A Small Shareholder" had read the reports, or attended the meetings of the company, he could not have fallen into such a singular error as contained in his statement. We know every information is always readily afforded to all shareholders who apply at the office of the company, where we would recommend him to apply.

**TESS SIDE MINE.**—Sir: I have had more applications this week for a copy of my report on this mine, but as the purser states in the last Journal that he is ready to furnish it, I think it would be as well to apply to him. I have no objection to send copies of my report to distant bodies of shareholders, but not to every single shareholder that applies. The offensive resolution demanded my notice, but the other affairs belong to the shareholders, and not to me; therefore, I need not take further notice of them.—EVAN HOBBS: Thurlow-square, July 5.

**GREAT HEWAS MINE.**—In addition to the correspondence which appears in another column, we have received several other letters upon the subject, complaining that the intention of the writer, signing himself "A Shareholder," was only to injure Capt. Webb, the general opinion being that the property is valuable.

**TELEGRAPH MINE.**—A correspondent, "W. H.," complains of what appears to be some very questionable proceedings, and deceitful statements, made relative to this mine, by a share-dealing firm, of whom he was induced to purchase shares. It was represented that it would, beyond doubt, be the richest lead mine in the county, and a neighbour of East West Rose, shares in which had sold as high as 6000. each; in addition to other advantages, there was a balance in hand of 90000., which would be equal to all requirements, and it was confidently predicted that the price of shares would rise from 21. to 200. each. Months having passed, and still seeing the shares quoted at 24., he made further enquiries of the same parties, and was informed that the shareholders would be called together shortly, affairs perfectly satisfactory, balance in hand 80000., and the prospects so brilliant that they modestly refrained from venturing an opinion, lest they should be considered too sanguine. After two years, without a single official document being issued, except a notice that the secretaryship was transferred to the very parties from whom he bought his shares, on enquiry, he finds there is but a small balance in hand, but if all the shares are paid-up, there would be 80000. He enquires, is this the Cost-book System? and it is to be wondered at that sensible men decline having anything to do with mining shares. We much regret that such misrepresentations are by far too frequent, and are highly injurious to legitimate mining.

**WHEAT HENDER.**—The notice respecting this sett, which appeared in last week's Journal, was not furnished by our "City Correspondent," as might have been supposed, in consequence of being placed in connection with his remarks; but was forwarded from a correspondent in the county, who is generally well informed, and to whom we have been frequently indebted for much valuable information.

**LOUSE MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: As "A Shareholder" lacks the common courtesy of acknowledging when he is wrong, and proved to be so, whilst he reiterates in several instances questions which have been fully answered in my preceding letter, I cannot see what good is attained by prolonging this correspondence. One stands no chance with an adversary who denies that he has been hit when he is sprawling.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

**THE GOLD QUESTION.—EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.**—Sir: In consequence of several allusions having appeared in the Journal relative to my intended trials for gold on this mine, I feel called upon to state that I am quite prepared to carry out my proposition, accepted at a meeting held on the 13th day of June; but as I did not propose to test the value of the mine on my own pocket, and there being some trifling outlay necessary for certain arrangements, chemicals, &c., I call upon Mr. Reynolds, the purser, and the answer I received was that he wished I would put the thing off for the present, as he could not get the calls in. Of course that is a matter I have nothing to do with, but I only state it to explain to those interested why the matter is delayed, and, perhaps, may never be done at all. As to the gold question, there will be a day, and it cannot be far distant, when many of the English mundies and other ores, will yield up their concealed wealth under the grasp of science, industry, and perseverance. Then the bigoted ignorance of many of the late writers on the subject will be unheeded and forgotten, the delusion of amalgamation, and other quack processes, will slide into oblivion; and men will no longer be able with impunity to make barren quartz yield 3 ozs. or 4 ozs. of gold to the ton, for their own present dishonest and personal advantage.—JOHN CALVERT: 180, Strand, July 3.

**TARNOU CONSOLS.**—In the report, published in last week's Journal, there was an error. It was stated that the mine had "sampled 81 tons of copper ore for nine months," which should have been "81 tons for June month."

**DEURODE MINE.**—Sir: If your correspondent, in last week's Journal, under the signature of "A Shareholder," is in reality one, he would see by his share certificate the proper address and party whom to apply to for such information respecting the mine, and the proceedings of the company, that he may wish to be informed of. If he had pursued that more regular course, and failed to elicit a reply, then he might have some reason to excite public attention to such a state of things, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*. He is recommended to adopt that course, and not, by imputation of something wrong, depreciate the value of the shares in this very promising mine. I am, however, able to state, from information obtained at the office, that the bi-monthly meetings were discontinued in consequence of the non-attendance of the shareholders; that the attendance at the seven last held was, respectively, 3, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, or an average of one for each meeting.—A REGISTERED SHAREHOLDER: June 29.

**DEURODE MINE.**—Sir: Having seen in your Journal of June 26, an enquiry in reference to the real position, prospects, &c., of this mine, from "A Shareholder" (Lincoln), I would inform him that, if he will address "J. P." Italian Hotel, Cork, he will receive information respecting this mine greatly to his advantage.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER: June 30.

**WHEAT GOLDEN CONSOLS.**—Sir: "An Old Shareholder" says that my statements relative to this mine are in many respects at variance with truth. Would he kindly oblige by pointing out where these many fallacies occur? I do not remember having asserted that the mine could be worked without a considerable monthly cost; nor do I remember having charged the management with inefficiency or dereliction of duty. He says that I am in error respecting the tributors offering to take the mine off the hands of the adventurers, &c.; yet he acknowledges that some such offer was made, and does not point out the discrepancy of my statement. He also states that it was not upon the authority of Capt. Evans alone that the shareholders were led to the conviction that the mine could not be brought into a profitable state of working without an enormous outlay; but that they had the evidence of four or five practical, impartial, and trustworthy agents, all of whom coincided more or less with his statements. Perhaps so; but has no one given a less depreciating report? If "An Old Shareholder" could obtain permission to examine all documents relating to the mine (which I have no doubt he could do, considering the friendship which seems to exist between him and the secretary), unless I am misinformed, he will find one which speaks as favourably of Wheat Golden as that of Captain Evans unfavourably, and of no very distant date, or from an altogether unpractical miner.—A MINER: Thru, June 29.

**USEFUL APPLICATION OF THE PERTWICK SHELL.**—Sir: I find that the perywinkle shell, of about one-third of an inch diameter, makes a very efficient igniter for my percussion blasting-cartridge, also for my steam fog-signals for railways. The shell, when well cleaned out, will contain three heads of Bell's congruence, which can be kept in their places by means of an envelope of thin tough paper; when this so-charged shell is crushed between two hard substances, its fractured parts will act like broken glass.—J. NORTON: Rosherilly Hotel, Gravesend, July 3.

**THE ROSEWARNE DISTRICT.**—With respect to the remarks on the West Rosewarne Mining Company, in our last Journal, of which the promoters, probably justly, complain, we admit that they were inserted as received from a correspondent; and the communication of the promoters would also have been inserted, had it come to hand in reasonable time; but, as it is, we must leave the question to our correspondent to deal with, in explanation, as he may see fit. With every desire, however, to act in perfect fairness, and support all parties engaged in promoting mining companies founded on legitimate bases, we insert the following portion of the "promoters'" statement:—"The West Rosewarne sett adjoins the Old Bellistean Mine on the west, the lodes whereof intersect the sett; Rosewarne United Mines on the east, the rich lodes of which pass through their entire length. Three large copper lodes, and one of tin, have been worked below the adit. Driving east on the engine lode, in the 12 fathom level, where the Rosewarne United Mines were proved rich in copper, an abundant quantity of the same ore may be relied upon; and in the 50 fm., the future level, where the mundic meets a cross-course, a valuable deposit of copper ore, it is believed, will be found. We offer you proof of the accuracy of this statement. We ask you, in common honesty, even now to examine the mineral map of the district, and the map, plan, and section of the mines, and to disabuse the public mind of an impression your Journal created to our great prejudice and injury."

We have been compelled to postpone a long paper on Joint-Stock Banks; also several miscellaneous articles, and letters from correspondents.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 7, 1855.

The sales of copper ore in Cornwall during the quarter ending 30th of June, the particulars of which we published in our last Journal, show the following results:—

Date.	Av. stand.	Prod.	Price.	Tons ore.	Pine cop.	Amount.
April 5	£141 12	6%	£6 15 0	3857	253 4	£26,011 13 6
" 13	142 7	7	7 4 0	4923	347 6	35,899 12 0
" 19	146 14	6	6 1 0	4102	258 4	26,043 3 0
" 26	146 4	6%	6 3 6	3743	228 1	23,948 18 6
May 3	140 4	7%	7 14 6	2410	185 3	19,384 17 6
" 10	141 12	7%	7 6 0	4963	340 4	35,651 1 0
" 17	137 13	7	6 14 0	3919	273 18	26,924 19 6
" 24	143 4	6	5 17 0	3678	222 7	21,733 13 0
" 31	142 8	6%	6 4 0	4426	278 10	27,489 6 6
June 7	140 9	7%	7 5 0	4788	341 3	34,756 7 6
" 21	144 17	6%	6 2 6	4024	247 14	24,819 2 0
" 28	151 19	5%	5 4 0	3312	173 10	17,253 16 6

Total for the quarter ..... 48,245 ..... 3155 4 ..... £318,096 10 6  
For the quarter ending March ..... 45,850 ..... 2933 11 ..... 287,093 3 0  
Ditto December, 1854 ..... 49,146 ..... 3150 17 ..... 314,438 15 0  
Ditto September, 1854 ..... 45,728 ..... 3002 6 ..... 292,185 19 6

Produce for the year ..... 188,069 ..... 12,241 18 ..... £1,212,686 8 0  
Showing a quarterly average of ..... 47,242 ..... 3,060 9 ..... 303,171 12 0  
Corresponding quarter ending June, 1854 ..... 46,811 ..... 2,955 3 ..... 291,860 18 6

The quarter just terminated proves to be the greatest for the year, and for any preceding quarter for a very long period, the result for the year just ended shows to the same effect, exhibiting a very healthy state of affairs, not only as regards the productive and dividend-paying mines, but likewise those which, by monthly sales, are progressing in the right direction to arrive at that desirable point. The price of metal is firm, and at the present standard leaves the smelters an enormous rate of profit.

Further comment from us ought to be needless, as the produce of every yielding mine appears detailed (both in tons and money, in regular order and amount), in our last Number, which any shareholder can compare with our preceding quarterly statements, and thereby mark the progress or retrograde movement in each or any particular mine.

Many of the mushroom bubbles have burst, others are on the eve of doing so, by which we shall get into a healthy state. This is the more desirable, for when once placed so, parties with spare capital will be attracted more than of late to the large advantages to be derived by a guarded investment in our local and well-managed mines.

Labour and materials continue to decline in value. Give the miner a living price for his labour, and he works on contentedly. During the quarter several of the bubble supporters have been added to the bankrupt list; many are obliged to be absent, to prevent investigation of their doings before tribunals that at starting they should have had proper fear of. The injury they have done to legitimate mining can barely be conceived, and parties that have been the sufferers have themselves alone to blame, for not using due precaution. Our pages have held up the finger of caution, still we cannot undertake to stick up "dangerous" in many instances when we conceive it to be so. Our endeavour has been, and shall be, to continue urging our readers to persevere with attention our weekly and quarterly returns of actual mineral sold, as far as we can collect it.

Next week we shall do all in our power with regard to tin and lead, regretting, however, the extreme laxity on the part of pursers, managers, and shareholders, who neglect to furnish us with full details of sales. We again solicit their aid, and all we collect up to Thursday next will appear in our next publication.

The following table shows the weekly amount of copper ore sold in Swansea during the quarter ending June 30th, the detailed particulars of which were published in our last Journal:—

Date.	Tons of ore.	Produce.	Price.	Amount.
April 3	3163	13%	£14 16 6	£31,383 10 6
" 17	1291	18%	20 10 0	26,455 15 6
May 8	992	14%	16 10 0	16,387 13 6
" 22	1037	10%	11 0 0	21,236 6 0
June 5	1365	10%	11 8 0	15,860 11 0
" 12	2197	17 1-16	18 10 6	40,692 4 0
" 26	1955	12%	13 19 0	27,277 6 0
Total tons	13200			£199,083 6 6
"	6280	for quarter ending March 31		94,609 15 0
"	2017	" Dec. 31, 1854		134,691 5 0
"	10021	" Sept. 30, 1854		145,282 2 6
Grand total	39418 tons.			£578,666 9 0
Quar. average.	9854			143,416 12 3
Corres. quarter.	9708	" to June, 1854		134,294 2 0

By the foregoing, it will be seen that the sales for the quarter just ended are more than double that of the preceding (the winter) quarter, and greatly in advance of those made for a series of years past. The increase has been large from the rich and productive mines of Cobro, Cuba, Santiago, and Chili; some very rich ore from Namaqua, the Australian, African, Spanish, and Peninsular; likewise from the well-known Irish mines, Berehaven, Knockmahon, Holyford, Ballymurtagh, Cronbane, and Tigrone. The return of French slag amounts to 269 tons, and 1521. 2s. in money.

The sale on Tuesday next comprises—Cobro 513 tons, Chili 144, African 88, Kapunda 78, Berehaven 337, Ballymurtagh 229, Knockmahon 210, Holyford 67, Coosheen 51, Crookhaven 7, Barilla slag, 12 = 1681 tons.

The bills for limiting the liability of members of certain joint-stock companies, and also the bill to amend the Law of Partnership, as amended in committee, have been both printed. They do not seem to vary very materially from the measures as originally introduced; there is, however, an additional provision, that any joint-stock company (except an insurance company) constituted under any Act of Parliament, and having a nominal capital of 20,000., may obtain a certificate of limited liability upon satisfying the Board of Trade that 75 per cent. of the capital has been paid-up. As ordinary companies are only required to pay up 20 per cent., this provision would appear inconsistent, and rather irreconcilable; it may, however, perhaps be explained. Some notices of proposed amendments have been given, but the disposition of Parliament seems to be to accept the bill as introduced, and not to alter substantially its provisions. There have been some trifling alterations, not affecting the principle, made in the language of some of the sections of the first bill—such, for instance, as enabling shareholders to vote by proxy at meetings, contemplated by the Act, and protecting the property of individual members from the consequences of sequestrations, or other process in the nature of execution, the original words being confined merely to "any execution, either at law or in equity."

We have always admitted that these legislative measures conceded and affirmed an important principle, and proposed very important alterations

in the fundamental provisions of our Partnership Laws; and, although considering them of far too restricted a character, we recommended their present acceptance by the country. We highly disapprove, however, of measures of such moment being postponed to the close of the session, when the conflicts of parties, the crowd of business, and the anxiety of Members to relieve themselves from their cares and duties, prevent due deliberation being bestowed upon details. It was conceded during the discussions that the present bills were in a great measure experimental, and intended to afford an opportunity of testing the soundness of the theory of limited liability. The opportunity is now to a certain extent fairly afforded, and we hope to see some companies immediately established, bringing themselves within the express terms which these measures were framed to define. We have given strong expression to our opinions on the subject, but the working of the law will be the most unerring test as well of its merits as of its deficiencies; and we expect that on the re-assembling of Parliament the commercial interests will be prepared to put forward their views resulting from their intermediate experience. As these bills may be almost considered the law of the land, we propose in our next to explain their bearings upon existing companies, and the facilities they must necessarily afford to the formation of other trading associations.

We have received the following communication from the Members of Parliament for the two divisions of the county of Cornwall, east and west:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—As both those who are in favour of, and those who are opposed to, the bill on this subject, will be anxious to know the cause of its withdrawal, we beg to state that there was not the slightest difference of opinion on our parts as to the principle of rating the lords' dues; but difficulties did arise as to the mode of carrying it out, and seeing there was scarcely any chance of passing the bill this session, we deemed it prudent to withdraw it, and especially so, as we are desirous of considering the various large interests involved, and of bringing in such a measure early next session as would best meet the difficulties of the question.

CHARLES LEMON; N. KENDALL;  
T. J. AGAR ROBERTS; M. WILLIAMS.  
Bodmin, Cornwall, July 3.  
Those gentlemen who are known to have been the promoters of the bill for rating all mines to the support of the poor, recently withdrawn, here assure those who were in favour of, as well as those who were opposed to that measure, that its withdrawal did not arise from any difference, even the slightest, between them, as to the principle proposed by it of rating the lords' dues. It will be observed that they further intimate that difficulties did suggest themselves as to the mode of carrying out the measure, and that they, seeing that there was scarcely any chance of the bill passing during the present session, deemed it prudent to consent to its withdrawal. They declare, however, their desire to consult the various large interests involved in mining operations, with the view of bringing forward early in the next session such a measure as would best meet the difficulties by which the question is surrounded.

We freely admit that the promoters of the measure have thus acted fairly towards the mining community: our anticipations have, however, proved correct, that the project was far from being abandoned; on the contrary, this communication may be considered as a direct notice that the principle of rating all mines will be steadily persevered with, and that the details of the plan are the matters mainly to be considered. Those who feel interested in opposing the rating of mines cannot hereafter complain of being taken by surprise, and we earnestly entreat them not to sleep over the question in the interval, which must occur between the close of the present and the commencement of the next session of Parliament. As the mining interests are so widely spread over distant parts of the country, and as their ramifications are very varied, we would recommend associations to be formed to open communications on the subject with the different districts, so that any strong remonstrances against the intended measure, from whatever quarter they may come, may be sustained by well-collected evidence, and that the bill may not be hereafter forced upon the Legislature, against the clearly expressed wishes and feelings of the country.

"The Bill," as amended in committee and on re-commitment, "to Amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain," has just been printed, and we regret to observe that it is still open to very many of the objections which we have from time to time pointed out. It is useless, we fear, during the present session, to hope for perfect legislation on the subject; we may, however, look forward to future improvements. We now publish the material alterations which have been introduced, and many of which can, we fear, be directly traced to the parliamentary influence of the coal proprietors. The provisions regulating general rules to be observed in all collieries, and the mode of framing special rules to be applicable to separate coal mines, necessarily constitute important features in the bill, and to these we direct attention. The 4th section of the bill, as it now stands, is as follows:—

IV. The following rules (hereinafter referred to as the general rules) shall be observed in every coal mine and colliery by the owner and agent thereof:

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent as that the working places of the pits and levels of such collieries shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working.

2. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced.

3. Every working and pumping-pit or shaft shall be properly fenced when not at work.

4. Every working and pumping-pit or shaft, where the natural strata under ordinary circumstances are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined.

5. Every working-pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of signaling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

6. A proper indicator, to show the position of the lode in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power used for lowering or raising persons.

7. Every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper steam-gauge, water-gauge, and safety-valve.

It will be here observed that the original rule requiring that "every working or shaft where a steam-engine, or other mechanical power, is used, should be provided with guides or conductors, and all cages, or apparatus, in which persons descend and ascend, shall be provided with covers of suitable strength," has been expunged. We also miss from the amended bill the rule No. 6, directing that "single-link chains, except the short coupling-chain at the end of the rope, shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in the pits or shafts." Now, it is clear and unquestionable, that these rules were introduced into the original bill as prepared by the Government, to guard against the repetition of numerous accidents occurring from the causes, or rather from the absence of the precautions, specified in them. May we not ask, then, on what principle of justice, or even of expediency, have the provisions intended to prevent such causes been omitted? Do the framers of the amendments consider that casualties, which it is admitted have frequently occurred before, are not likely to occur again, while the same causes to which they can be traced are permitted to exist? We can only, on behalf of the working colliers observe, that Sir GEORGE GREY, in consenting to the exclusion of these provisions, has assumed a fearful responsibility; and the widows and orphans of those who may hereafter perish from casualties resulting from the omission of those provisions, will have strong reason to complain of that vacillating policy, which has consented to sacrifice the lives of human beings to the representations or remonstrances of influential parties in Parliament.

The following is the clause as it now stands with respect to the framing and regulation of special rules:—

V. In addition to the general rules, there shall be established and observed in every coal mine or colliery such other rules (hereinafter referred to as special rules) for the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of such coal mine or colliery, and of all persons employed in or about the same, as under the particular state and circumstances of such coal mine or colliery may appear best calculated to prevent dangerous accidents; and such special rules for each coal mine or colliery shall be framed by the owner thereof, and forthwith transmitted to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and such rules, if not objected to by such Secretary of State within forty days from the day upon which they are received by him, shall be established; and in case such Secretary of State shall be of opinion that such rules or any of them, do not sufficiently provide for the safety of the person or persons employed in or about such coal mine or colliery, it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State to propose any alteration in or addition to such special rules; and in case such alteration or additions; and in case such owner shall object to such alterations or additions, or any of them, it shall be lawful for such owner to nominate three or more practical mining engineers, or other competent persons of experience in or employed in which coal mine or colliery is situated, and who shall not be interested in or employed in the management of such coal mine or colliery, of whom such Secretary of State may appoint one or more, to determine the matter in difference, and to decide what special rules shall be established in such coal mine or colliery; and if such Secretary of State shall not within one month from the time of such nomination appoint two or more of the persons so nominated by the owner, as aforesaid, then and in such case two such mining engineers, or other competent persons, as aforesaid, and one by one of whom shall be named by the owner of such coal mine or colliery, before they proceed to determine the matter in difference, and to decide what special rules shall be established in such coal mine or colliery, appoint a third person, being such mining engineer, or such other competent person, as aforesaid, to be their umpire, in case of difference.



of opinion between them; and the determination of such persons and the said committee, or of any two of them, shall be final, and the special rules shall be established accordingly; provided that after such rules are established it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to make any amendments of such rules, which amendments, if not objected to by the Secretary of State within the time aforesaid, or owners, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be made; and in case of objection being made to any of them, and of a difference arising out of such objection, the same proceedings shall be had respecting them as heretofore provided in reference to the special rules when originally submitted to the Secretary of State, and objected to. Provided also, that the amount of payment to be made to all such persons, and to such umpire, so nominated or appointed, as aforesaid, for their services, shall be fixed by the Secretary of State, and paid in equal amounts by such owner and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, who are hereby authorised to make such payment accordingly.

It will be here observed that the coal proprietors have succeeded in excluding the Government Inspectors from any direct interference in the framing of special rules, and have thereby greatly increased the responsibility of the Secretary of State. We presume, however, that it is intended, in every instance, to transmit from the Home Office the draft of the rules, as submitted by the owner, for the supervision of the local inspectors, and in this way their local knowledge and experience will be indirectly appealed to. We confess we would prefer straightforward dealing, but as the local inspectors are placed by the State in positions comparatively independent, and as they are presumed to be in constant communication with the higher authorities, it may be fairly assumed they will discharge their duty impartially, and still efficiently, towards the public.

It is with regret we call attention to certain circumstances connected with a most important subject—the impost of dues on ores raised in our mines, which in so many cases, through a mistaken policy, not only tends to diminish the incomes of the lords themselves, but cramps the exertions of the adventurers, and prevents the full development of our mineral wealth. We have a most striking and lamentable instance of the evils arising from excessive dues, in the case of Wheal Mary Ann, formerly paying regular dividends, but which, unfortunately, recently from untoward circumstances have been transmogrified into calls—the last being no less than 2l. 10s. per share, producing 1220l., while the owners of the pit, Mrs. HAWKIN and others, held 24 free shares, paying no call, but on which they, of course, always took good care to receive their dividends. In the very quarterly account in which this unusually large amount of call is credited, there appears, on the debit side—lords' dues, January, 1844, 2d. Feb., 139l. 11s. 6d.; March, 1844, 2d. 464l. 18s. 10d. At the previous meeting a resolution was passed that a deputation wait on Mr. Fawcett, who was appointed by the owners to act on their behalf, to endeavour to obtain some amelioration of the dues. Such meeting accordingly took place, when every argument possible was used to induce him to reduce the dues: at one time they thought they had made a favourable impression, but by a letter since received, it has been found fruitless. There is an impression among some of the shareholders that no application has been made, but Capt. PETER CLYMO, jun., assures them he not only applied to the late Miss POLLARD, but also to the present owners, for an abatement long before the question of a new engine was mooted. The adventurers are, no doubt, bound by the terms of their lease, but we think all must deprecate the tenacity shown to receive the pound of flesh as a very bad policy, and that a more liberal course would not only have been more creditable to the honourable feeling of the lords, but tend eventually to their own advantage.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that on several occasions during the past few months we have called particular attention to the questionable proceedings of a certain worthy, who has been in the habit of taking upon himself the character of "mining physician," offering, gratuitously, the means of cure in all cases of doubt or suspicion among the holders of shares, by taking worthless trash off their hands, and supplying them with something of ten times its value. We allude, of course, to the applications of "J. J. WILKINSON" to several of our correspondents, who are shareholders in mines, in which, after attempting to depreciate any good adventure in which he knows them to be holders, he offers to exchange with them for shares in some mine of no value, which he may happen to possess. We call attention to a communication in another column, signed "A Mine Broker," in which the writer throws out a suggestion, by which the *locum tenens* of this "J. J. WILKINSON" may be ascertained. We trust there is no ground for the suspicion evidently entertained by our correspondent, and hope the parties alluded to will immediately come forward and convince the public that there is no foundation whatever for charging them with such surreptitious and disgraceful practices.

In addition to the numerous communications formerly received, and before noticed, we have, this week, others informing us that several holders have been strongly advised to part with Trenow shares at any price, or to exchange into some other adventure of greater promise. Our correspondent made every enquiry in consequence, and is highly satisfied with the result. The sampling for two months, to January, he states was 26 tons, to March 50 tons, to May 100 tons, and for the month of June alone 81 tons, or probably 150 tons to the end of July—certainly not much like depreciation. The calls, too, are so nearly paid up, that out of 10,350, there are only 146l. in arrear. Another "friend" also, it appears, has taken the field, under the imposing title of "Adolphe de St. Remy." We are informed of a case in which a young lady was his victim, and by terrifying her as to future results, if she continued to hold 250 shares in the Adelaide Land and Gold Company, by stating that the law liable for all the debts of the company, he induced her to sell her interest by an offer of 7s. per share—little more than half their value. We do trust these several instances will act as cautions to all parties from being duped by such shallow, though rascally, pretences; and under any circumstances to apply to a respectable broker, before they sacrifice valuable property. We call particular attention to "A Mine Broker's" remarks on the Mining Exchange, as important on this subject.

In the MINING JOURNAL of June 9, we stated that the Colonial Government had guaranteed 5 per cent. on the entire capital of 350,000l., of the GEORGE AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY, and we are now happy to find, by the latest advices, that this arrangement has established the greatest confidence in the undertaking among the shareholders, as well as the public generally. Of the capital 140,000l. have already been expended, and the six calls made have been well responded to; this affords evidence of the estimation in which this work is held, as the guaranteed 5 per cent. interest bears but a small approximation to the present colonial value of money. Owing to the decline in the price of labour, of which the contractors availed themselves, the works have progressed with great rapidity: 40 miles of the line have been under active operations, and the greater part of the earth works completed. Several hundred tons of rails have been received, with earth wagons and other plant, a large portion is also at sea, and locomotives and rolling stock, sufficient to open the line, are being manufactured here. It is probable that tenders for the four bridges necessary to connect the different portions of the line are now being accepted, and the pier, 1000 feet in length, is ready for laying the permanent way. Two of the contracts at the Melbourne end of the line, which were suspended during the winter, will immediately be resumed, and altogether the progress made is highly creditable to the enterprise of the colony. Further than this, it is highly gratifying to find that every exertion is being made fully to develop the resources of the country. The Geelong and Melbourne Railway, as a trunk line, will be a great desideratum, but feeders will be required to aid its traffic: with this view, it is said, the Select Committee on Railways contemplate two more lines as branches, one from Geelong to Ballarat, the other from Melbourne to Castlemaine. The completion of these lines will, no doubt, prove highly advantageous, and lay the ground work for a complete system of railway transit throughout the colony.

An adjourned meeting of adventurers in the GREAT CRINNIS MINE was held on Tuesday, and we regret that it was conducted in such a manner that altogether precludes us from giving a detailed report. The proceedings commenced by one of the parties, whom it would be invidious to name, proposing certain alterations in the rules, supporting his views with such gross personal abuse, that, for the interest of mining generally, it is hoped it will not be repeated.

It may be remembered that a committee of investigation was appointed for the purpose of examining the accounts and enquiring as to the management of the mine. That party succeeded in engaging the services of the Messrs. GILBERT, BALL, and Co., the eminent accountants; and upon their discharging the accounts, and examining the vouchers, it will be seen by the report which appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of the 26th May

last, they certified that every item was vouched, and that further enquiry was unnecessary. Notwithstanding this was the return of gentlemen employed by the committee of investigation, there was still kept up a system of unparalleled abuse against the directors. There is no doubt there are great faults on both sides; indeed, the Chairman admitted that they had committed many errors, and would have acted very differently had they then had the experience they now have. But, admitting they have been guilty of some indiscretions, will any impartial person say the conduct adopted on Tuesday is at all likely to remedy the evil, and to bring the mine into good working order?

When it is necessary to have recourse to personalities, it is a sure sign that the parties so acting have a weak cause, and, in the present instance, it is the more remarkable from the fact that this very committee have visited the mine, employed a captain of high standing in the neighbourhood, and read his report, which stated it to be a first-rate property. This was again fully confirmed by the report of another captain, engaged by one of the directors. Surely, under such circumstances, all parties will reflect upon the course they are pursuing, and not act so suicidally to their own interests. Let them, at the next meeting, calmly and dispassionately discuss the best method for working a property which is agreed on all sides to be valuable; and let it not go forth to the world that their time is of so little consequence that they can afford to spare upwards of four hours in abusing one another, the only business done being an adjournment of the meeting to the 16th inst.

#### BRITISH MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.

A third edition of Mr. Murchison's valuable work has already appeared, to which is added an Appendix, giving a short review of the progress made at the principal mines, and the dividends paid, during the first six months of 1855; the introduction to which contains some interesting remarks, so forcibly and ably written that we venture to quote them entire:

"Since the first appearance of this work in November 1854, and even since the issue of the second edition, valuable improvements have taken place in several mines, and the market for such investments generally has become more buoyant. The establishment of an exchange in London, where business in the shares of legitimate undertakings can be transacted under strict regulations, will, if properly conducted, and managed with energy and impartiality, tend greatly to promote a more favourable and just appreciation of sound mine investments. It is not to be expected that such an institution should at once meet every requirement, but if it is supported as it ought to be by all who really desire to ameliorate the present state of things, it will be enabled to gradually adopt improvements which will be more practicable as they are undertaken with caution, and after time and experience have prepared the way for their reception, by the firm establishment of previous arrangements.

In the first chapter of this book I drew attention to the indiscriminate and unjust manner in which mining, and every one connected with it are condemned, by persons who either are ignorant of the circumstances on which they blindly pass judgment, or who do not reflect for a moment on the effect of their remarks. I also referred to the disgraceful proceedings among bankers and merchants which frequently come before the public, and I asked why all mining should be deprecated for the errors and faults of some, while banking and commerce should remain unscathed by any amount of roguery and deception. One need not go so far back as the dates of the frauds and forgeries of Fauntleroy, Rowland Stephenson, and others, for the events of the last few months will, I think, add considerable force to these enquiries. I need only point to the failures of Messrs. Cole Brothers, Messrs. Davidson and Gordon, and Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, to show that English merchants and bankers, holding an influential position in the eyes of the world, can at the same time, be carrying on an extensive system of unmitigated fraud, the results of which are the more disastrous from the large power at their command, involving immense sums, and great numbers of persons in ruin; as a public writer observes with regard to the late banking failure it "discloses as heartless and systematic a course of swindling transactions as can well be conceived." The total sum which the three firms named have defrauded their clients of would be sufficient to legitimately develop at least 1000 mines, but if a dozen people lose a few hundred pounds each by a mine (and it is immaterial whether they do so fairly or unfairly), they at once stamp the whole business as a deception. Now, my intention is by no means to attempt to excuse the doings of unprincipled persons, who may make mining schemes the medium of accomplishing their objects, but I must claim common justice and impartiality for the mining interest. There are, no doubt, many bankers and merchants who would be very indignant, and would feel severely the injustice, if the whole of their class were to be regarded with continual suspicion, and if banking and commercial pursuits were to be looked upon as only other terms for everything that is bad. Such, however, is the view which many take of mining; and let me remind such persons, that there are among those connected with that most important branch of national industry as large a proportion of honourable and respectable men as there are among bankers and merchants, or any other class. There is far too great a disposition among some people to look at every proceeding in mining with suspicion, and to be quite unscrupulous in their remarks upon every point that may arise, readily attributing the most unworthy motives in every case where the results do not quite correspond with the expectations at first entertained. I have known men of the highest honour, and of great practical ability, pressed for their opinions upon the prospects of a mine, and who have given their views unreservedly, according to their conscientious belief, founded upon the appearances at the time, but when unforeseen changes have taken place in the character of the lode and strata, or other circumstances may have occurred, which, perhaps, only delayed the anticipated good result, I have heard these men most undeservedly blamed in the most unmeasured terms for having misled, &c.

I have alluded in several places to the want of capital, as one of the chief, if not the main cause of so many failures in mining, and I cannot dwell upon this point too much. There is scarcely a dividend mine that has not been abandoned at least once, from the want of spirit in the first instance to advance the requisite capital to carry it out. Some persons embark in a mine, and by the time about 6000l. has been expended (the greater part most likely in the necessary machinery and preliminary works), they are much disappointed if profits are not realised, although with the greatest energy and expedition only about 20 to 30 fms. from surface may have been reached. It may be that the lode is shallow, and that the mine is to be abandoned; but it is equally possible that a comparatively shallow depth, but which it should turn out not quite so rich near the surface as expected, it is at once condemned, and abandoned as a failure. Other parties, with more correct and comprehensive views, then continue the operations, having the advantage of the work already done, and of course reap the success to which their spirit and perseverance entitle them. The history of nearly every one of the many successful mines, shows it to have been worked by successive companies before it became profitable, proving the opinions of the advisers of the original proprietors to have been correct, although in some cases, at the time of the abandonment, they were no doubt regarded as nothing better than swindlers. I must say, however, that the public have been misled by the legitimate views of mine investments, and more capital is gradually being applied to them.

Of course, in the remarks I have here considered it my duty to make, I do not wish it to be understood that I deny the existence of many irregularities in the proceedings of some persons connected with mining, as in all other pursuits, but, as a public writer has lately observed, "the failures, frauds, breaches of trust, and forgeries that have occurred during the last two years, have affixed such a stain upon the mercantile honour of England, as demands the strenuous co-operation of every honest man, for any of the reputation of his country, or any better proof of the truth of these being exceptional cases can be afforded to foreigners than by the passing of severe sentences." So in the same strain, I would call upon every one anxious to improve the position of British mining to assist, as far as he possibly can, to expose and punish every instance of fraud and wilful deception, and I hope that the committee of the new Mining Exchange will use sufficient energy and firmness in prosecuting and dealing with such cases, aided and supported by the members generally, and by the public.

Mr. Murchison then gives the list of dividends paid during the first six months of 1855:—

Devon Great Consols .....	£28,672	West Damsel .....	£1,536
Wheal Buller .....	17,920	Botallack .....	400
Wheal Basset .....	16,000	Trevelan .....	1,152
Mining Company of Ireland ..	14,000	South Tamar .....	1,125
West Basset .....	9,000	Wheal Charlotte .....	1,024
South Crinnis .....	7,680	Trehan .....	1,024
North Basset .....	7,500	Laxey .....	1,000
South Wheal Frances .....	6,944	Newtonards .....	913
Great Wheal Vor .....	6,686	Condurow .....	768
South Crinnis .....	6,144	Great South Talsus .....	520
Poxdale .....	5,024	Wheal Clifford .....	666
Phonix .....	5,000	Levant .....	640
Hingston Down .....	4,800	Cwmystwith .....	640
Par Consols .....	4,000	Evam .....	610
Alfred Consols .....	3,784	Wheal Trelawny .....	520
West Selton .....	3,000	Wheal Owles .....	400
Redford United .....	2,800	Nantes and Penrhw .....	375
Great Caradon .....	2,048	Wheal Margaret .....	320
Rosewarne .....	2,000	East Pool .....	320
Carn Bre .....	2,000	Carnvor .....	207
Lisborne .....	2,000	Sparrow Moor .....	280
Wheal Arthur .....	1,842	Peak United .....	250
Providence .....	1,820	Wellington .....	128
Wheal Wrey .....	1,648		
Total .....			£178,521

Of the above, the following mines have paid dividends for the first time:—South Crinnis, Great Wheal Vor, Rosewarne, Wheal Wrey and Great South Talsus.

The following extracts will also be interesting; and, in giving them, we would repeat our strong approval of the whole work, and acknowledge the ability with which it is written. It cannot fail to be productive of much good to the mining interest:—

ROSEWARNE UNITED, in the parish of Gwincar, Cornwall, is divided into 256 shares, upon which 24l. per share has been paid. The first dividend paid was 3l. per share in March, and another of 3l. per share on the 28th May, 1855. The monthly sales of ore this year have been as follows:—January, 848l. 17s.; February, 128l. 12s. 6d.; March, 1760l. 11s.; April, 1828l. 6s.; May, 1566l. 10s.; June, 1974l. 15s. 6d. In January, the shares were about 76s. per share, and are now about 210l. per share, and likely to rise considerably, as the dividends will doubtless be increased. After paying the dividend in May, there remained a balance of 717l. 3s. 3d. in hand. The depth of the mine is only 46 fms. under the adit (10 fms.). The lode is valued in different places, at 80l., 20l., 30l., 40l., and 50l. per fm.

SOUTH CRINNIS began to pay dividends this year, and has now divided 7880l. or 50l. per share. The sales of ore the first six months of 1855 have been, on the 25th of January, 248 tons, realising 2220l. 18s.; on the 1st of March, 305 tons, realising 2998l. 10s. 6d.; on the 29th of March, 345 tons, realising 3092l. 18s.; on the 26th of April, 324 tons, realising 2376l. 15s. 6d.; and on the 24th of May, 233 tons,

• Mann Nephews, Cornhill; and Mining Journal office, 36, Fleet-street, London.

realising 1555l. 19s. It is to be feared that further discoveries will have to be made, and much more ground laid open, before the returns can equal their former amount. The mine is bounded to the north by West Crinnis, to the south by the sea, on the east by Great Crinnis, and on the west by Wheal Falmes.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES has greatly improved lately. In January a dividend of 6l. was paid, in March 10l., in May 12l., and in July it will be 15l., with a further increase after that time. The total dividends have been 71,466l., or 285l. 7s. per share. The reserves are valued at 100,000l. at least. The sales of ore the first six months this year have been, in January, 5118l. 9s.; in March and April, 7131l. 7s.; and on the 3d and 31st of May, 7262l. 11s. 6d. The price of the shares has risen in the past two or three months from 350l. to 525l., and it is likely they will go higher.

At WHEAL BASSET, the dividends paid in the first six months of 1855 have amounted to 42l. 10s. per share, the last one having been 23l. 10s. The dividend in August will probably be at least 25l. The mine has much improved, and a cross-cut is being driven to cut the main lode of South Wheal Frances, and if found rich, it will add considerably to the value of Wheal Basset. The sales of ore this year have been in January and February 1157 tons, realising 9646l. 4s. 6d.; in March and April, 1320 tons, realising 11,376l. 10s. 6d.; and in May, 1205 tons, realising 12,693l. 2s. 6d. The shares have risen to 700l., having about 500l. at the beginning of 1855.

LYNBRIDGE CONSOLS.—The amount of capital called up is now 17l. per share. The works detailed at pages 144 to 148 are in active progress. The new engine-shaft is sunk 27 fathoms. The clearance of the old shaft has reached nearly to the 58 fathom level. A fine course of lead ore has been intersected in the 48 and 49, and a parcel of 23 tons has just been sold, at 14l. 14s. 6d. and 14l. 14s. 6d. per ton. A considerable quantity of ore is again at surface, and further sales will take place almost immediately. The crusher will be at work in a few weeks, and if the lode continues as productive as at present, the returns will be much increased. The prospects of the mine are certainly highly satisfactory. The price is about 17l. 5s. per share.

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

#### NOVELTY IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.

The term "novelty," as applied to improvements, additions, and alterations in the various parts of the steam-engine, may not carry with it much weight, as, since the first tangible application of steam to the raising of water by Savery, in 1702, and the growth and progress of the steam-engine, by Otto Guericke, Papin, Newcomen, Leupold, Smeaton, Watt, and their successors, up to the present period, not a month has elapsed without some attempt at "novelty," or improvement, in the principle or details, good, bad, or indifferent—scientific, unscientific, or ridiculous. From the simple single-cylinder atmospheric engine emanated the double-cylinder, working alternately; then came high-pressure steam, acting on each side of the piston, in fixed cylinders; numerous have been the attempts to produce a direct rotatory engine, without any very successful results; and, lastly, we have the oscillating cylinder engine, for certain operations, perhaps, the most correct of all; while the suggestions, inventions, and mutilated adaptations, in valves, gearing, parallel motions, condensation, and all the minor details of the working parts, are truly beyond comprehension.

On the present occasion, however, we assure our readers that we are calling their attention to no common "novelty." The engine under notice is one recently patented by Mr. Richard Peters, engineer and millwright, Union-street, Borough, and most beautifully and truly combines the reciprocating and rotatory engine in one motion. The arrangement consists in a double-cylinder, cast in one piece, with its covers, pistons, valve-box, piston-rods, &c., fitted in the usual manner. This double-cylinder is suspended on a main shaft, and freely revolves with it, the piston-rods, and consequently the stroke, being four times the length of radius of the crank, instead of only twice—the usual proportion. The shaft on which the crank is fixed is placed in such a manner that its centre of motion is eccentric to the shaft on which the cylinders are fixed, the connecting-rod being attached to the crank-pin by means of a bush at its end, working in a transverse groove on the face of the double cylinder. The guide-rod works in a groove between the cylinders.

Supposing the down stroke to be made, the cross-head connecting the piston-rods will then be at the lowest point of the circle formed by the revolution of the cylinder; by the time the crank-shaft has made one revolution, the up stroke will be made, and the cross-head will be at the top of the circle. Another revolution of the crank-shaft completes the down stroke, and the cross-head is brought to its original position. It will thus be seen that there is but one revolution of the crank for every stroke up or down, the common crank motion being one revolution for up and down stroke combined. By the arrangement under notice, a double amount of speed is obtained for a corresponding amount of power, as every stroke of the piston gives two revolutions of the crank, instead of one as by the usual means. This engine, we expect, will prove of incalculable advantage as applied to the screw-propeller, as also to many other operations where direct action and high velocities are required. The wear and tear must be exceedingly small, as the only part subject to particular friction is the bush on the crank-pin. The whole engine works smoothly, without vibration; the motion we believe to be entirely new; the cylinders themselves form the fly-wheel; while, in addition to its other advantages, there are no dead points, and so completely is it under control, that on moving the reversing lever, the stoppage or reversion takes place instantaneously. So simple and compact does the whole appear, that we strongly recommend it to the attention of our engineering readers, satisfied that they will not feel the time misapplied which may be spent in its inspection.

#### ON GUNPOWDER, AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S., read a paper, at the Royal Institution, the object of which was to return an answer to a question which had of late been frequently proposed to him, and no doubt other chemists also:—"Can you now invent something much better than gunpowder? Are not some of your fulminating compounds much more powerful? Why should we still be using a substance which was discovered long before chemistry was a science?" Dr. Gladstone stated that some of his friends had considered him peculiarly qualified to give a reply to the query, since he had analysed in turn the most terrible explosives with which modern science has made us acquainted; yet he confessed he laboured under a disadvantage in having no practical acquaintance with gunnery, or even with those experiments by which the propulsive force of different explosives is tested. He could give no categorical answer to the proposed enquiry. He could point to no substance, and say of it, "For the use in firearms, this is decidedly superior to gunpowder;" nor was he willing to say, "No, it is beyond the power of our science to invent anything better." He was desirous of laying before the audience some of the principles upon which his judgment might be formed—of indicating the manner of investigation, as much as the results already arrived at. In so doing, he glanced first, in a cursory manner, at the various kinds of explosives with which chemists are acquainted. Any great and sudden increase of volume may give rise to the phenomenon designated explosion; but such great and sudden increase never takes place by the mere dilatation of a solid or liquid body; it is always necessary that gases should be formed. The simplest form of explosion is when a liquid is suddenly converted into a gas, either by the removal of pressure, or by the bursting of the vessel in which it was contained, as illustrated by the common "candle-cracker." The enormous expansion of gas by the removal of pressure is taken advantage of for the projection of missiles in the air-gun, and in Perkins's steam-gun. In these cases there is no chemical change; but usually an explosion is the result of a rapid chemical action between the different constituents of a mixture, or chemical compound, by which substances are produced that occupy a very much larger space than the original combination did. Such an explosion is always attended with heat, and general with light and noise. The substance exploded may be a mixture of two or more gases: for instance, if the fire-damp of the mines be set fire to in the air, it burns quietly with a luminous flame; if, however, it be previously mixed with air, on being ignited the flame passes instantly throughout the whole mass; and if mixed with twice its volume of oxygen, this takes place with great violence and a loud report. One atom of carburetted hydrogen combines with four atoms of oxygen to form carbonic acid and water. In this case, however, the gases produced by the explosion would actually have occupied less space than the original mixed gases, and a positive contraction would have ensued, had it not been for the high temperature at which they were formed. In order to obtain very great expansion, we must not start with a gaseous mixture. Solid or liquid oxygen is a desideratum, but it can be procured in that condition only when in a state of combination. There are several salts which contain a large quantity of this element, and which give it up with great facility—the nitrates and chlorates of potash or soda, for instance; and these salts contain also another element, which, when free, assumes a gaseous condition, even at ordinary temperatures. Dr. Gladstone then proceeded to show the violent combustion that ensued when wood was thrown into one of these salts in a fused condition, and to demonstrate the still greater effects that resulted when the salt and the combustible had been previously mixed. He then rapidly described the manufacture of gunpowder from nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and the different proportions of the three ingredients that are employed in different countries. In exploding, gunpowder produces carbonic acid and nitrogen gases, and sulphuretted potassium, which is also dissipated by the great heat evolved, and if it reach the air is converted into sulphate of potash, giving rise to the white smoke that follows the explosion. Besides these gases, some others are always produced in small and varying quantity. By burning a fuse under water these gases were exhibited. It is supposed that, at the moment of explosion, the heated gases occupy fully 2000 times the volume of the original powder. By mixing different combustibles with nitre, various effects may be produced on explosion; sometimes the light, sometimes the heat, and sometimes the noise, being the most remarkable. When nitre was an article of scarcity in France, the French chemists made many experiments with a mixture of chlorate of potash, charcoal, and sulphur; but this compound, though a good explosive, has several disadvantages, which have prevented its ever coming into extensive use. A white gunpowder has more recently been prepared by mixing chlorate of potash with yellow prussiate of potash and sugar. The explosives hitherto described are all mixtures. There exist substances which contain all the elements of combustion within themselves, and which require only a slight elevation of temperature, or a smart blow, to alter their state of chemical combination, and suddenly to produce gaseous bodies in large quantity. Fre-eminent among these is gun-cotton, a substance formed by immersing cotton in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids.

It is generally allowed now that this compound consists of lignine, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, in which a portion of the hydrogen has been replaced by NO<sub>2</sub>; difference of opinion ex-



**COAL AT HERACLIA.**—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Ewart, enquired of the Secretary to the Treasury, whether any further information could be obtained from the Turkish Government as to the coal produced at Heraclea before the House respecting the nature, supply, and value of the coal produced at Heraclea and other places on the south coast of the Black Sea?—Mr. Wilson said he had by paying the natives regularly a small sum of money which had never been done before—It had been able, in a very short time, to increase the quantity of coal produced from 30,000 to 60,000 tons per annum, a quantity ample sufficient for the consumption of the French and British navies. The royalty paid to the Turkish Government was 10s. per ton, and the cost of getting the coal and putting it on board was 15s. per 100, making a total of 25s.; but arrangements were now being made to lay down a tramway from the pits to the place of embarkment, which would, it was expected, reduce the cost by about 5s. per ton. The quality of the coal was said to be very good, and well suited for the purposes for which it was required.



WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.  
P. J. Anger: Metallic alloy.—G. W. Knecker: Motive-power.—W. S. Young: Preparation of smoke.—F. Puls: Electro-coating iron.—F. C. Bakewell: Supplying furnace with hot air.—J. Avery: Oscillating steam-engines.—H. H. Henson: Portable engine.—J. Bettelley: Iron knees for ship-building.—E. Lodge and G. Marshall: Laid and vegetable naphtha, ammonia, and charcoal.—G. Sinclair: Signalling bell and railway guards and drivers.—J. T. Chance: Glass flattening furnaces.—W. Hewitt: Propelling vessels.—W. Clay: Bar-iron, also, Peculiar application of bar-iron.—L. F. Vaudein: Cast-steel and mixtures of steel and cast-iron; also, Rolls or rollers.—Railway-wheels.—E. Myers and J. W. Potter: Buffers, and draw and bearing springs.—E. Myers: Raising liquids.

**MANUFACTURE OF IRON.**—Mr. Joseph Hipsley, of Dudley, has patented an invention, which consists in obtaining and applying a material to the making and repairing of the beds of puddling furnaces used in the manufacture of iron. In carrying this invention into effect, a cast-iron or other vessel is placed underneath the flue of the furnace, which either has hitherto been allowed to escape as refuse. When the puddling man has drawn his heat of iron from the furnace, he taps or draws off the cinder into a cast-iron or other receptacle; and the cinder, when cooled, is fit for use. The plan is sometimes modified in the following manner:—The cinder or other refuse cinder, produced in the manufacture of iron, is mixed with pottery or any other material, and, by fusing the cinder and ore together, a composition or material is produced which may be used for making and repairing the beds of puddling furnaces. The patentee claims, making and repairing the beds of puddling furnaces used in the manufacture of iron, with the cinder produced in the manufacture of iron, whether cinder be used alone, or fused, or mixed, with pottery or other iron ore.

**NEW FORGING MACHINES.**—Mr. S. S. Putnam, of Boston (U.S.), has taken out a patent for a machine for forging iron, consisting of a combination of four hammers, in such manner that not only may two of them be approaching towards the work, but two are receding from each other, but that the momentum of the receding hammers may be brought into action upon the approaching hammers, so as to increase the effect of the blow produced. Two hammers are also made to operate on two sides of a bar, in combination with two others on the other two sides, each set operating alternately, the four hammers acting on the four sides, and producing an equaling in the reduction which cannot be obtained by the usual means. There is also an arrangement to relieve the cranks from the effects of the sudden blows of the hammers.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY NEAR SWANSEA.**—Great interest has been excited, during the past week, by a deputation of the London adventurers, and those of the neighbourhood, to visit the active operations in progress for effectually working the recently-discovered vein of lead, at the Mumbury, near Swansea, on the property of Sir George the Duke of Beaufort, and which promises to become a profitable investment in the hands of the Duke's proprietors, from its value, and the flattering appearances which the principal lode presents, being 12 feet wide, composed of gossan, can, and branches of rich silver-lead, varying from 4 to 8 inches wide, accompanied by a carbonate of lime, and fine-grained sand, very rich for silver. The whole is embedded in a stratum of carboniferous limestone, precisely similar to that of Alston Moor. Looking at the facts connected with the various lodes, their productiveness, &c., we see no reason whatever to doubt the realisation of similar results. Analogies are strongly in its favour, and the advantages of the neighbourhood cannot be over-estimated. Several of the lodes are now at surface, which will be greatly increased, there being considerable lead to stop away. An engine-shaft is commenced, which will command the future workings at an increased depth. Other advantages are also attached to this adventure (being in the immediate neighbourhood of Swansea), both with regard to sending the ores, and carriage of materials.

**CHINA-CLAY AND PEAT WORKS, AND TIN MINING IN CORNWALL.**—A company has been recently formed for conducting various operations connected with the working of china-clay and peat, as well as tin mining and streaming, under the title of the Wendron United China-Clay and Peat Works, Tin Mining and Streaming Company: the land forming the basis of the company's operations consists of about 400 acres on the estate of Lancoarow, in the parish of Wendron, and county of Cornwall, a portion of which is granted by the freeholder for the term of 31 years, and the remainder of the property has been granted under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, for the term of 30 years, renewable according to the custom of the Duchy, at 1-15th part of the value of the land, and the leasehold is of the highest quality, and is well adapted for the manufacture of porcelain, bleaching, and other purposes; upon the surface of which stream tin worth 75s. per ton has been found in large quantities, offering on a slight working the most valuable results. From careful estimates published in the prospectus, it is calculated that a profit of 8422s. per annum may be secured on these two branches alone. The second lease comprises the whole set of the Hope, Polgar, and Lancoarow Tin and Copper Mining Company, of whom all the buildings, engine, pumps, machinery, and plant, have been purchased by this company, in consequence of the leasehold being offered for sale, and the company have been offered for sale the china-clay land, and means of shafts sunk on the lodes of the Polgar Mine, and the promoters believe it to present a safe and profitable investment. A deposit of £10,000, in some places 7 or 8 feet deep, extends over a great portion of the surface, and as soon as the other operations are a little advanced, they propose to establish works on the estate for the production of peat charcoal, fit for locomotives, smelting iron, the manufacture of manures, and other useful purposes. With the expenditure of about 2000s., they expect that at least 5000 tons of charcoal can be annually produced, at a net profit of 30s. per ton, adding the further large income of 7500s. per annum; in all about 50 per cent. on the capital, which is proposed to be 20,000s. in 12 shares.

**WHEAT FORTESCUE (BODMIN).**—This mine has hitherto attracted but little attention, owing to the present adventurers having been desirous of keeping the mine as close as possible. It appears that the sets were only taken up in Dec., and but two men were employed up to about two months since. On the lode they are now working being opened, it was thought to contain silver, which was confirmed on an assay being made: 10 tons of the gossan were prepared and offered for sale; this, it appears, only brought 34s. per ton. Another parcel was then got ready, which obtained 5s., since which another parcel has been sold of 11 tons, which brought 28s., per ton, and now the mine is progressing with the same success. The lode in which the silver is contained is a fine gossan lode, from 5 to 6 feet wide, nearly north and south, extending in the present sets some 300 fms., and, as far as ascertained, of the same appearance. The adventurers imagine they have found a great prize, and are about to commence paying dividends. The expenditure of the mine is exceedingly small, no machinery being required, more than a common windlass.

**SORTIRIDGE CONSOLS MINE.**—The improving and progressive position of this mine, which has hitherto been worked by a small engine of 9-horse power, has rendered a larger one necessary. Accordingly, an order was given to Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., Tavistock, who have produced a beautiful piece of machinery of 40-hp. cylinder, and 70-horse power, which was set to work on Tuesday last, when the visitors sat down to an excellent dinner in one of the large workshops, which had been tastefully decorated, and the miners and workpeople were regaled in another. No greater proof can be afforded that the mine is worthy of this outlay than the fact that, during the 13 months which have elapsed since the sinking of the shaft commenced, nearly 9000s. worth of ore has been raised; and the shareholders who were present on this occasion, and the satisfaction of viewing 84 tons of rich ore raised during the past month, about to be sent to Liskeard, and which is expected to realise about 1000s. The engine was set to work at half-past two by Mr. Matthews, one of the partners in the house of Messrs. Nicholls, and worked as smoothly as if it had been in operation for years. On sitting down to dinner, H. Spry, Esq., son of Mr. Spry, the lessor of the mine, took the chair, in the absence of Mr. Josiah Hitchcock, who had been expected, and Mr. Harvey in the vice-chair. Without attempting to detail the various speeches, which in general were like others on similar occasions, we may state that the most valuable remarks were made by the Vice-Chairman, who endeavoured to impress on the shareholders present that, although great quantities of ore might be raised from a mine, unless it was conducted in an efficient and proper manner, it would be almost certain to fail in becoming a paying mine. Such being the case, it was highly satisfactory to know that on every occasion he had visited Sortiridge Consols he had found the agent at his post, zealously and efficiently discharging his duties: he bore full testimony to the capability and high character of the mine were beyond all doubt; now that they had got increased power they should be able to produce double the results they had done hitherto. The ore which the company had seen at surface was just as it came out of the mine—nothing had been taken away, nothing added, but it was a fair sample of the produce of the mine. There was splendid reserve, which he estimated at not less than 30,000s. Mining was a hazardous undertaking, but, as in other transactions, there were certain indications upon which those connected with the subject could form an opinion as to its ultimate success. If there were good indications, and the mine was developed in a proper and spirited manner, remunerative results would follow.

**THE REVENUE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—A return just issued shows that the revenue of the East India Company for the year ending April 5, 1855, amounted to 26,821,038s., and the expenditure to 26,326,781s., or about one-half the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom. The land revenue produced 16,922,551s.; the customs, 1,362,647s.; the sale of salt, 2,269,780s.; and of opium, 4,770,173s. The estimate of collecting the revenue was 4,104,156s. The total balance at India and at home on April 5, 1855, was 17,665,377s., of which 14,427,314s. remained in the Indian treasury, and 3,238,063s. in the treasury of the Company in England.

**THE AMERICAN STEAMER "ERISSON."**—This vessel arrived on Sunday at Havre, in 14 days from New York. She experienced a delay of 24 hours on her passage in consequence of some trouble to one of her wheels. It may be remembered that the *Erisson* is the vessel on board of which some experiments were made of a new system of propulsion, invented by the gentleman whose name she bears, but which, unfortunately, turned out a failure. The engines she now carries are, however, worked on a system effecting a great saving of fuel, as her consumption has only been about 20s. tons in the 24 hours. Her voyage to Havre is merely an experimental one, in order to try this system, and she only brings as passengers some of the gentlemen belonging to the company at whose expense she has been built.

**CULCHOTE MINING COMPANY.**—In the Court of Exchequer, Guildhall, on Wednesday, before Lord Chief Baron Pollock and a special jury, a cause was tried respecting and reporting on some mining property in America. From the evidence, it appeared that in 1853 plaintiff sought to recover compensation for loss of property to examine, and among them was one to which he was employed by defendant. This was afterwards brought out as the Culchote Company, and by it the defendants realised a large sum, but refused to pay plaintiff for his inspection and report.—Verdict for plaintiff, 175s.

The inquest held in consequence of the accident by an explosion of fire-damp at Messrs. Gibson's Colliery, at Little Hulton, Lancashire, by which Samuel Spary, who was characterised by the name formal enquiry, we may say, a great reckless man, was killed, and the evidence showed clearly that the cause of the accident was the conduct of the witnesses themselves, the jury returned the verdict.—Died from burns occasioned by an explosion. Mr. Dickenson, the inspector, was examined, and designated the acts of the men as "madness."

**TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM,** enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 6s.

**GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINE.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Native Silver and Silver-lead Mines, will be HELD at the offices of the company, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, on Tuesday, July 31, at One o'clock precisely. And notice is hereby further given, that the said meeting shall be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, for the purpose of receiving and adopting, or otherwise disposing of, the Report of the Directors, in reference to the necessity and mode of raising and placing further funds at their disposal for the purposes of the company, and of considering the propriety, and, if necessary, of making and confirming alterations in the laws and statutes regulating the Company, in conformity with the said report, subject to approval by the Grand Ducal Government of Baden. The Charter provides that shareholders desirous to attend and vote must be registered in the books of the Company in London at least one calendar month previously to the meeting, and that shareholders thus qualified may vote by proxies deposited at the office of the company, two clear days at least before the meeting. Dated 19th June, 1855. G. D'O. GOWAN, Chairman.

**CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.**  
Abstract from *Brown's Cornish Engine Reporter*, from 21st May to 21st June:—

PUMPING ENGINES.	
Number reported	24
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.	12.3
Average number of strokes per minute	5.0
Gallons of water drawn per minute	4514
Average duty of 15 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals	69.0
Actual horse-power employed per minute	1088.5
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.	3.4
ROTARY ENGINES.—WHIMS.	
Number reported	17
Number of kibbles drawn, in fms.	39,716
Average depth of drawing, in fms.	136.0
Average number of horse-whim kibbles raised the average height by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	51.5
Average duty of 10 engines, as above	18.3
STAMPS.	
Number reported	5
Number of strokes per minute	9.5
Average duty of three engines, as above	54.1
Actual horse-power employed per minute	110.8
PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.	
Par Consols, 80 in. single	100.3
Poway Consols, 80 in. single	95.9
Great Polgooth, 80 in. single	92.0
Par Consols, 72 and 36 in. Sims' combined	76.6
Pembroke and East Crinins, 70 in. single	75.1
Wheal Uly, 50 in. single	73.6
West Fowey Consols, 60 in. single	72.1
WHIM ENGINES.	
Poway Consols, 22 in. double	27.5
Poway Consols, 22 in. double	23.9
Par Consols, 24 and 13 in. Sims' combined	23.1
Par Consols, 24 in. single	20.0
Poway Consols, 15 in. double	19.2
Great Polgooth, 22 in. double	17.6
STAMPING ENGINES.	
Great Polgooth, 35 in. double	57.4
Wheal Uly, 30 in. single	56.1
South Canon, 26 in. single	48.7

The number of pumping engines reported by *Levi's Engine Reporter*, for the month of May, is 19. They have consumed 1445 tons of coal, and lifted 11,000,000 tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 46,000,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of a bushel of coals weighing 94 lbs. The following have exceeded the average duty:—

Mines.	Engines.	Length of stroke in cylinder, in ft.	Load in lbs.	Load per square inch on piston, in lbs.	Strokes per minute.	Coals in bush, 94 lbs. lifted by 1 cubic foot of coals, 94 lbs.	Do. consuming 1 lb. of coals, 94 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high.
Great Work	Leeds's 60 in.	9.0	53,688	14.7	8.2	2202	50.2
W. Wh. Provident	Boundary's 50 in.	10.0	39,354	16.2	4.1	1157	52.6
Wheal Tremayne	Michell's 60 in.	10.0	41,051	19.0	8.5	2336	56.6
North Roskear	New 70 in.	10.0	58,512	12.1	5.3	2538	50.9
East Pool	60 in.	9.75	51,342	14.9	4.1	1344	51.0
East Wheal Rose	Pennrose's 85 in.	10.0	92,121	14.8	3.9	2680	53.2
ditto	Michell's 85 in.	10.0	97,137	15.8	3.2	2300	54.7
ditto	Purser's 56 in.	10.33	38,239	12.1	5.8	1634	47.7

Engineers' Names.—Great Work, P. Roberts; North Roskear, J. West; East Pool, J. West; East Wheal Rose, Hocking and Loam.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.**  
ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1855.	1854.
London and North-Western	258,409	257,883
Leamshire and Yorkshire	22,307	20,382
London and South-Western	17,738	18,509
London and Brighton	17,678	16,134
Great Western	27,582	24,157
North-Eastern	35,525	32,189
Great Eastern	21,067	18,689
Great Northern	20,408	18,228
Chester and Holyhead	5,639	5,235
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	9,071	8,260
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	26,037	22,552
Bristol and Exeter	7,018	6,537
East Lancashire	6,100	6,105
London and Blackwall	1,730	1,744
Leamster and Carlisle	6,151	6,251
Midland	26,575	27,403
Oxford and Wolverhampton	3,497	3,329
Newcastle and Hedderley	2,973	3,271
Shrewsbury and Chester	2,380	2,277
South Wales	5,649	5,324
South Devon	2,570	2,264
South Yorkshire and River Dunn	1,804	1,593
West Vale	3,755	3,474
West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour	2,679	2,406
Total	£334,642	£314,546
SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—	1855.	1854.
Aberdeen	£ 2,228	£ 1,166
Glasgow and Edinburgh	12,206	11,522
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	4,507	4,223
Glasgow and South Western	6,287	5,953
North British	5,223	4,199
Scottish Central	2,749	2,317
Scottish Midland	1,008	802
Total	£37,708	£35,032
IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—	1855.	1854.
Dublin and Ballinacorney	£ 783	£ 862
Dublin and Belfast Junction	1,106	1,023
Dublin and Kingstown	1,571	1,380
Dublin and Drogheda	1,421	1,322
Great Southern and Western	7,309	6,162
Midland Great Western	3,603	3,190
Ulster	1,211	1,213
Total	£17,094	£15,151

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom, for the week ending June 30, amounted to 416,706s., and for the corresponding period of last year to 385,477s., showing an increase of 31,229s. The gross receipts of the last railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted, for the week ending as above, to 190,899s., and for the corresponding week of last year to 177,845s., showing an increase of 13,054s.

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 3484s.; on the Great Northern to 2180s.; on the Great Western to 3423s.; on the London and North-Western to 736s.; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 1544s.; and on the South-Eastern to 2378s.; total, 13,747s.; but from this must be deducted 14s., the decrease on the London and Blackwall, and 769s. on the London and South-Western, leaving the total, as above, 12,964s.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 225,957s., and for the corresponding period of 1854 to 207,632s., showing an increase of 18,325s. In the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 31,229s., as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

The Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway Company's receipts for the week ending last Sunday were 881s., being the largest sum received in any one week since the opening of the line. This amount does not include the heavy merchandise traffic, which has not yet commenced.

**CARMARTHEN AND CARDIGAN RAILWAY.**—This line, which runs near the richest mineral districts in Wales, will be considerably improved by a new company, who have just obtained an Act for a railway between Oswestry and New Town. It is well known that the district between Pencader and Llanidloes has been long celebrated for their mineral wealth. The famous Lisburne Mines are in this district, and as a railway could now easily, and at a comparatively cheap rate, be carried on from Pencader to Llanidloes, it is to be hoped that capitalists will turn their attention to these two important places, especially as it would form a direct highway from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire to the finest port in the world—Milford Haven. As an investment, there can be little doubt of a profitable result, as a large revenue would be obtained by the conveyance of coals and lime. Many valuable minerals, extremely rich for silver-lead, in this district, are compelled to stop working altogether, through the many months they stand still for want of water to work the machinery; and from the expense of land carriage, it is impossible to use coal, as the average price in the district between Llanidloes and Pencader is nearly 3s. per ton. Whilst, therefore, it is of permanent importance to the proprietors of mineral properties, it would confer a great benefit to the mining world generally if a line of railway was carried through that portion of the principality of Wales.

**BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.**  
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.  
GENTLEMEN.—After the past misconduct of our directors, and the universal condemnation of all men of business in the Blaenavon district, it appears to me that the only road to success lies in new men, a new system, and increased vigilance on the part of shareholders. The property will right itself in time. In a few days a general meeting of your body will be called, to consider what steps shall be taken to improve the property, and liquidate the debts of the company; in the meantime, address your communications to the committee sitting at Messrs. Banks and Co., 85, Fleet-street, London. Your faithful friend, J. DIVIDEND.

**M. R. JOHN BURGESS** has been instructed to OFFER FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the ENGINES and MATERIALS on WHEAL GOLDEN, in the parish of Penrannabuloe, a convenient situation for shipping, being only three miles from the Gannel, and seven from New Quay and St. Agnes. 1 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 30 tons boilers. 1 whim engine and crusher, with boilers 10 tons. 1 whim engine, with boilers 7 tons. 130 fms. 12 in. pumps; several fms. 9 in., 11 in., 12 in., and 7 in. pumps. 700 fms. railroad iron; water-wheel and stamps; hydraulic engine; and sundry other materials. A detailed account will be given next week. Dated Barncoose, Redruth, July 4, 1855.

**MINING INVESTMENT.—WEST ABERFFRWD.—TO BE SOLD.** A very valuable MINE, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Cardiganshire. A shallow adit level has been extended for many fathoms, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and some tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. A deep adit level has been commenced, and driven on the course of the lode for 20 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue this level to the course of lead ore discovered in the shallow adit level was the object of the present company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working miners in the adjacent neighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the trial with spirit, is the only cause for parting with the property. To inspect, and for further particulars, apply to the agent, PHILIP NICHOLLS, Goginan, Aberystwith. P.S. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage light, and dues moderate.—March 5, 1855.

**CLEEN GWYN MINE.**—The SETT of the above MINE TO BE LET.—For particulars, apply to the Rev. Lewis GILBERTSON, Jesus College, Oxford; or to RICHARD GILBERTSON, Esq., Laura-place, Aberystwith.

**ARMSTRONG'S PATENT HYDRAULIC CRANES.**—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A PAIR of 1-ton CRANES of the above description, quite new, with steam-engine, complete. They are suitable for a wharf, or for the deck of a ship.—For price and particulars, apply to SMITH, SCOTFIELD, and Co., 3, Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-hill, London.

**STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE,** of 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12-horse power, with or without boilers; the 4-horse and upwards are fitted with separate expansion gear.—Apply to Messrs. Gieson and Co., Engine Works, Leicester, who will tender for their erection in connection with windmills, corn mills, farms, saw mills, or for any manufacturing purpose, including shafting or other mill work, without extras. Twelve months' warranty given.

**PUMPING ENGINES.—TO BE SOLD, GREAT BARGAINS.** ONE 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, nearly new, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 1/2 in. in shaft, with boiler about 12 tons. Also, a 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 6 ft. in shaft, with a boiler about 8 tons. The above are within a short distance of Exeter.—For particulars and to treat, apply to Mr. GEORGE PITT, Gandy-street, or to JOHN WARE, auctioneer, &c., Paris-street, Exeter.

**NEARLY NEW WATER-WHEEL FOR SALE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,** a 50 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 5 ft. breast, with cast-iron rings, axles, centres, and fittings, complete, made by Colley and Co., London.—Application to be made to the proprietors, Messrs. JOHN and EDWARD PETER, ironfounders, Barnstaple.—May 20, 1855.

**POLTIMORE MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the resolutions of the shareholders adopted at the special general meeting held June, 1855, the sett, MINING MATERIALS, PLANT, and OTHER ASSETS of this company (including a quantity of ore dressed and undressed) will be SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the mine, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, in One Lot, but in the event of no purchaser being found for them in one lot, then that they be offered in such lots as may be deemed advisable. Permission to inspect the mine can be obtained on application to Mr. Maundrell, at North Molton, or to the secretary, 21, King-street, St. James's. By order, H. C. CROFT, Sec. and Purser.

**THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.**—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL COURT of the above-named company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, at One o'clock precisely, for the election of a governor, in the room of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., resigned; also, in the case of need, for the election of a deputy-governor; and further, in case of need, for the election of one assistant. By order of the Court of Assistants, 10, New Broad-street-mews, London, July 4, 1855. CHAS. FREWER, Sec.

**SOUTH CORK MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a General Meeting, held on the 23d day of June last, a RETURN of ONE SHILLING per share will be PAYABLE at my office, No. 1, Field-court, Gray's Inn, on Thursday, the 12th day of July inst., between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock, and on every succeeding Tuesday and Thursday at the same hours, until further notice. Shareholders will be required to deposit their scrip, for which a receipt will be given, entitling them to a further return when the affairs of the company are closed. W. R. TURNER, 1, Field-court, Gray's Inn.

**WHEAL CAREW AND NORTH CAREW MINING COMPANIES.**—Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of Mr. James Clogg, of Liskeard, ceasing to be purser of the Wheal Carew and North Carew Mining Companies, all the BALANCE and ACCOUNTS be FORWARDED to Capt. PEMBERTON, the agent of the mines, Quillick, near Liskeard, within seven days, for his inspection. By order of the Meeting of Shareholders, held this 3d day of July, 1855, at the office, 16, Walbrook.

**WHEAL UNY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at No. 69, Lombard-street, London, on Tuesday, the 17th of July inst. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.—July 6, 1855. JAMES HUTT, Sec.

**CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.**—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 24th July inst., at One o'clock precisely. By order of the Court of Directors, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 5, 1855. WM. LECKIE, Sec.

**MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.**—The TWENTIETH DIVIDEND, of SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per share, on the shares of this company, free of income tax, will be PAID on or after the 20th of July, between the hours of Eleven and Three. Forms for claiming the dividend may be obtained by the shareholders on application at the office.—17, Gracechurch-street, June 13. HYDE CLARKE, Sec.

**UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of this association will be HELD at the office of the company, 5, Finsbury-circus, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely, when the election of two directors and one auditor, who go out of office by rotation, will take place. Directors going out by rotation: Sir John Easthorpe, Bart.; and Robert Biddulph, Esq.—Auditor going out by rotation: John Hibbert, Jun., Esq.; and who, being eligible thereto, are candidates for re-election. The Transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 12th, and re-opened on the 25th inst. By order of a Court of Directors, 5, Finsbury-circus, London, July 5, 1855. ARTHUR WESTMACOT, Sec.

**ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors hereby give notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 11th July next, at One o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report. 38, Broad-street-buildings, June 19, 1855.

**MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mount Carbon Mining Company will be HELD on Friday, the 20th of July, 1855, at the offices of the company, Cannon House, 28, Queen-street, London, at Two o'clock, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the General Special Meeting, held on Friday, the 22d June, 1855; and for the purpose of conferring on the directors full power to carry out the said resolutions. By order, 28, Queen-street, London, June 28, 1855. FRANCIS STOKES, Sec.

**OBERNEUF MINING COMPANY.**—At a Meeting of shareholders, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 26th June, it was determined to RAISE, by way of LOAN on DEBENTURES (for the purpose of liquidating the debts upon the mine, and providing working capital), a sum of not less than £5000, and not more than £6000, at interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum. Shareholders desirous of subscribing are requested to intimate their intention, on or before the 6th of July next, at the office of the company, where further particulars as to the amount they are entitled to subscribe, terms of payment, &c., may be ascertained. 50, Threadneedle-street. JOHN BROWNE, Genl. Sec.

**DELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that, on and after the 12th day of July next, the SHAREHOLDERS in this company may INSPECT, at the Branch Offices of the Company, 4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, the REPORTS of the Grant and Conseil de Surveillance, and the Balance-sheet, with the Resolutions passed at the Second Annual General Meeting of this company, held by adjournment on the 15th day of June last at Paris, the seat of the society. C. STEWART AND CO., Genl. Sec. Dated this 5th day of July, 1855.

**CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the RETURN of FIVE SHILLINGS per share upon the 10s. scrip shares of this company, will be made from and after the 23rd inst. The shares must be delivered at the office of the company, with a memorandum (of which a form may be obtained at the office), giving the denoting numbers thereof, in exchange for the secretary's receipt for the same, and a cheque for the amount returnable on such shares will be ready a few days after, together with a certificate entitling the







**GERLON AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.**

Incorporated by an Act of the Victoria Legislature, 24th February, 1853.  
Capital £300,000, in 17,500 shares of £20 each.  
Bearing a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

Chartered by the Colonial Government for 21 years, and payable half-yearly, viz., on 20th April and 20th October, in the colony and in London.

**DIRECTORS.**  
CHARLES NUTTALL THORNE, Esq., J.P., President.  
JAMES BUCHANAN HUTTON, Esq., Vice-President.  
GEORGE BOARD, Esq., J.P.  
W. G. MCKELLAR, Esq., J.P., Immigration Agent.  
CHARLES EDWARD STRUTT, Esq., J.P., Collector of Customs.  
JOHN GUTHRIE, Esq., J.P., Collector of Customs.

**SOLICITORS.**—J. A. Gregory, Esq.  
**ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.**—Edward Smith, Esq.  
**SECRETARY.**—Martin Sholl, Esq.  
**BANKERS.**—Bank of New South Wales; Bank of Victoria.

**LONDON OFFICE.**  
Messrs. S. J. Cooke, Esq., 36, Cannon-st., late Treasurer to the Colonial Government, and a Director of the Company.

**AGENTS.**—Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street.  
**ENGINEERING ENGINEERS.**—Daniel Goob, Esq., C.E., Great-Western Railway; Henry Stothert, Esq., Bristol.

**SOLICITORS.**—Messrs. Goodwin and Co., 3, Lancaster-place, Strand.  
**BANKERS.**—London Joint-Stock Bank; Bank of New South Wales.  
Uniform Colonial gauge of 5 ft. 6 in., as fixed by Legislative Enactment.

His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria, with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, having guaranteed a minimum interest of 5 per cent. on the amount of the Crown revenue of the colony, upon the entire capital stock of this company—viz., £350,000—the directors have placed a limited number of shares for allotment, fully paid up, through their London agency, the interest being computed from the date of payment.

Interest warrants will be ready for issue at the company's London office (now permanently established) to the shareholders on April 20th and October 20th of each year. The fourth half-year's interest was paid on the 20th April last.

The Colonial Government, deeply impressed with the importance of this undertaking, has conceded great privileges to this company. Large and valuable grants of land for the line and stations have been made, including 13 acres in the centre of the town of Geelong, for the terminus, with harbour frontages for the piers and wharves, the total value of which is not short of £150,000, being equal to one-third of the capital stock of the company, added by way of bonus to the shareholders.

The level nature of the country through which the line passes, whilst offering no engineering difficulties, and involving no expensive works whatever, is highly fertile, and already occupied by a thriving and increasing agricultural and manufacturing population.

By advice, dated 9th March last, information has been received of the favourable progress of the works, accelerated much by a reduction in the labour market. The completion of the pier and harbour branch has given considerable satisfaction to colonial shareholders, both from the facilities it affords to commercial operations in the town and district, and the encouraging prospect of revenue which it opens to the company.

Large supplies of rails and materials have been already landed in the colony, and the first shipments of locomotives and carriages have just been made by the *Adelator* from London, and the *Donald MacKay* from Liverpool. Contracts have been concluded for all the plant and rolling stock required for the effective working of the line (which is expected partially to be open during the present year), and the whole of which is to be delivered within the next six months.

The first series of shares reserved for this market have been issued, and the sealed certificates delivered to the allottees.

Applications are invited for the unallotted portion of the guaranteed stock, which will be received at less than par—£20 shares, interest taking effect from the date of payment, and so endorsed upon the share certificates. S. J. COOKE, Manager.

Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company's Offices, 37, Cannon-street, City, July 6, 1855.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**

To Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street, London.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot to me guaranteed shares of £20 each in the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, at and I hereby undertake to accept them, or a less number, and to pay for the same on receipt of the allotment letter, receiving in exchange the share certificates bearing the common seal of the company.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Profession or business.....  
Usual signature.....  
Date.....

**CALEDONIAN RAILWAY—CONTRACT FOR WORKS.**

The Directors are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the MASONRY OF VIADUCTS AND BRIDGES, EARTHWORK, FENCING, ROAD MAKING, AND OTHER WORKS, for the formation of a BRANCH RAILWAY, from the Wislaw and Colonsay Railway to the Clydehead Junction Railway.

Plans and specification of the work may be seen, and other information obtained, on application to Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, at the engineer's office, Buchanan-street station, Glasgow.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Branch Railway," to be lodged with the secretary, 45, Bedford-street, Glasgow, not later than the 24th current. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

Company's Office, Glasgow, July 5, 1855.

**THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Oriental Gas Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 24th day of July, 1855.**

**Capt. JAMES BARBER in the chair.**  
The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—  
Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Joseph Brown, Esq.:—  
That the report now read to the meeting be received and adopted.

Moved by W. C. Harnett, Esq., and seconded by T. W. Powell, Esq.:—  
That the capital of the company be increased to the sum of £100,000, by the issue of 50,000 new shares of £1 each, upon which a deposit of 2s. per share be paid.

Moved by Charles Morris, Esq., and seconded by J. A. Chowne, Esq.:—  
That the new shares be issued *pro rata* to the present shareholders, or otherwise appropriated by the directors in the manner provided by the Deed of Settlement; and that the directors be authorised to make such arrangements as they may consider expedient with reference to the payment at future periods of the remaining amount of the new shares.

Moved by W. S. Dew, Esq., and seconded by J. A. Franklin, Esq.:—  
That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and directors for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties, and for their attention to the interests of the company.  
JAMES BARBER, Chairman.  
117, Leadenhall-street, July 4, 1855.

**THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY**

(Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., c. 110.)  
Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held on the 24th day of July, 1855, the HOLDERS OF SHARES in this company will be ENTITLED to PARTICIPATE in the NEW SHARES, to be issued for the increased capital of £100,000, in the proportion of one new share for every old share.

Application for the new shares must be made in writing, stating the numbers consecutively of the old shares in respect of which the new shares are claimed, and the necessary certificates for the old shares must be produced at the office of the company, on or after the 9th day of July inst., until the 30th day of July inst., between the hours of eleven and two. After the last-mentioned day no shareholder will be entitled to claim an allotment of new shares.

By order of the Board,  
Dated this 24th day of July, 1855.  
GEORGE HUDSON, Sec.  
N.B. Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the company, No. 127, Leadenhall-street; and of Messrs. HILL, Fawcett, and HILL, 29, Threadneedle-street.

**CASTLE DINAS MINING COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of this company.**

The following resolutions were passed:—  
That the resolution of the committee of management of the 31st May, appointing Mr. Sturge secretary and purser, was in direct opposition to the instructions of the Special General Meeting of 20th April; that it was without any precedent in the proceedings of the company, having never been seconded, except by Mr. Sturge himself; was a breach of faith, an illegal usurpation of the powers of this general meeting, and ought not to be confirmed by it, but, on the contrary, is now declared null and void, and ordered to be expunged from the Cost-book of the company.

That Capt. Brower be requested immediately to suspend the works at the mine till further instructed.

That Capt. Dale, of St. Austell, be requested to inspect the mine, and report thereon.

That the following gentlemen be a committee of management for the next three months:—Messrs. Hall, Strother, Mackay, Tingle, Player, Dickson, and Barnard.

That Mr. Freeman be appointed the purser and secretary for the next three months.  
R. FREEMAN, Sec.  
Kensington, July.

**WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.**

(Incorporated by Charter.)  
At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, held at the London Tavern on Monday, the 24th day of July, 1855.

**W. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Esq., M.P., in the chair.**  
It was moved by the Chairman, and unanimously resolved:—  
That the report and balance sheet be received.

Moved by the Chairman:—  
That out of the net earnings of the mines a dividend of 3s. per £1 share on the capital be payable on the 24th day of August, and the balance carried to capital account.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.**

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—R. GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.**

**INGLIS AND CHISHOLM, MANCHESTER, MAKE SMALL STEAM-ENGINES FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.; also, DRILLING, PUNCHING, AND SHEARING MACHINES, AND OTHER TOOLS, of the best quality, at a reasonable price.**—Address, INGLES AND CHISHOLM, Charles-street, Garratt, Manchester.

**EDWARD RUSSELL, ALMA TUBE WORKS, WALSHAM, MANUFACTURER OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBING FOR GAS, STEAM, AND WATER; STOCKS, TAPS, AND DIES; AND ALL KINDS OF GAS FITTINGS.**

**STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—THE TOUGHENED CAST-IRON FOR GIRDS, SHAPINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, AND FOR ALL PURPOSES where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—**

DUNDEE. LLOYD, FOSTER, AND CO. 114  
FOURTH COMPANY. RUSSELL'S HALL, &c.  
HOBLEY COMPANY.

RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makers:—  
FABRICATE. ESSEX VALE.  
CHORLEY. DUNDEE.  
BARNHALL. MONKLAND.  
BLAINE. HAWES, CRAWFORD, AND CO., &c.

By direct application to the several works.  
Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, RAILS, &c.

**TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDRERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT AND MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE AND SALE OF IRON AND MANUFACTURED IRON.**

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS.**

From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

**NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY** beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS.

This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably reduce working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

**THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, holding a large number of PATENTS relating to the CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRATION of the PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS, are at all times ready to communicate on the subject, and to GRANT LICENSES for their USE.**

From the facilities thus afforded to companies to negotiate for a number of inventions, much trouble and chance of litigation is avoided. The company undertake arrangements for bringing new inventions on the subject before the public, upon terms advantageous to the proprietors of patents.

Applications may be made to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the manager, or to 26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

**DR. COLLYER'S AUSTRALIAN GOLD, TIN, AND COPPER MACHINERY.**

Dr. COLLYER informs those who are interested in mining property that he has APPOINTED RANSOMES AND SIMS SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND of his PATENT MACHINERY; and that they are prepared to SUPPLY the same on the following cash terms:—

Large size crusher, with shoes, capable of reducing from 10 to 12 tons } £130 0 0  
of ore per day. Power required (say) eight horses }  
Small size crusher, 3 to 5 tons per day. Power required (say) four horses } 90 0 0  
Gold separator, capable of washing alluvial earth, from 10 to 12 tons } 50 0 0  
per day. Hand-power }  
Extra shoes, large size, £20; small ditto £10 each—capable of reducing 100 tons.  
(No part of this machinery exceeds 15 cwt.)

N.B. These machines are particularly adapted for the reduction of tin ores.—For further particulars, address RANSOMES AND SIMS, Ipswich.

**HALSEY'S PATENT CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.**

This machine is NOW IN OPERATION at ESSEX WHARF, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following terms, including the use and distillation of mercury:—

Samples not exceeding 5 cwt. £1 10 0  
" 10 " 2 0 0  
" 1 ton 2 15 0  
" 2 tons 3 15 0  
" 3 tons 4 10 0  
" 4 tons 5 0 0

Larger quantities by special agreement. Price of the machine complete, £200.

**TO MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, &c.—QUARTZ, TIN, COPPER, AND OTHER ORES** reduced to a FINE POWDER at a SMALL COST.

Foreign miners and others with limited power will find in this machinery everything they require. Parties wishing to prove it may have samples reduced any day at J. WALKER'S, patentee, 17, Copper-street, City-road, London.

HAY PRESSERS, double action, new and powerful, largely patronised by Government.

**TO ARCHITECTS, SLATE MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.**

The DIRECTORS of the MACHINO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPING PORT to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to pass the tubular bridge, are now PREPARED to RECEIVE ORDERS for their justly celebrated SLABS and SLATES, from the Festiniog vein, which for beauty of colour and durability are unequalled.

The slabs have been largely used in the construction of houses for Australia; and from the facility with which they are erected and removed, are well adapted for movable huts for men and horses at the proposed camps in England and Ireland.

All applications to be addressed to Mr. T. H. WHEELER, the resident director, at the company's office, Conway, North Wales.

**IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—THE INVENTOR is PREPARED TO CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same time guaranteeing the general loss in smelting not to exceed 5 per cent.**

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state.—All letters to be addressed to "C. J. R., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London. A perfect model is to be seen on application to the inventor.

**PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.**

—ROUND AND FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations, other purposes GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.  
Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

**IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—MR. ANDREW SMITH, the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.**—Office, 69, Princess-street, Leicester-square, London.

**MINING.—PATENT PUMPING AND WINDING STEAM-ENGINES, MADE PORTABLE, AND MOUNTED ON BROAD WAGON WHEELS, TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE.**—All interested in mining are invited to INSPECT MEDWIN AND HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES. (See the Reports of this Journal.)

**LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES** comprise an established SYSTEM OF SMOKE PREVENTION AND ECONOMY OF FUEL, for all manufacturing purposes, from the smallest pan to the largest copper or boiler; and is remarkable for simplicity, cheapness, and facility of adaptation. Average saving of fuel, 20 per cent. Drawings of hundreds of furnaces in successful operation, testimonials, official reports, &c., may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City.

**CANDLES AND TALLOW FOR MINES.—PALMER AND CO.'S PATENT PALM CANDLES, and PATENT OPERATIVE CANDLES, neither of which require snuffing, at prices below those of all other mining candles.**

Wholesale agent, JOSEPH DUNSTON, Truro, by whom a stock is kept on hand, and also of the ordinary mining candle. Delivered free of carriage when orders for 100 dozen and upwards are given.—Lemon Yard, Truro, May 23, 1855.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL** was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

**SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-VALLEIGH, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.**

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

**MESSRS. GWYNNE AND CO. are PREPARED TO GRANT LICENSES for the REDUCTION of IRON, COPPER, LEAD, TIN, and OTHER ORES, FUSING and REFINING METALS, CEMENTATION of STEEL, &c., by their NEWLY PATENTED PROCESS.**

Results can be produced in less than half the time at present required, and it is expected generally in practice it will not exceed one-third, reducing the cost of the best steel to one-half its present price, with a corresponding saving in time and reduction in price in all other metals.

Messrs. GWYNNE and Co. are also PREPARED TO GRANT LICENSES for the MANUFACTURE of their NEW and POWERFUL FUELS, superior to all others yet brought before the public, in their increased heating and calorific value, their entire freedom from spontaneous combustion, their density and compactness of form, and in their great economy of first cost, by the improved means of manufacture.

Machinery for the complete manufacture of 1 to 50 tons of this fuel per hour may be procured from Messrs. Gwynne and Co. Samples of the fuel may be inspected, reports on its value, and all information, can be had by applying to Messrs. GWYNNE and Co., engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London.

**PUMPING MACHINERY, FOR AUSTRALIA, INDIA, CEYLON, SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, THE CONTINENT, &c.**—All persons desirous of RAISING large or small quantities of WATER, for works of drainage or irrigation, dry docks, canals, coffee dams, water-works, &c., by horse, wind, or steam-power, should SEE GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED MACHINERY for these purposes, being the NEWLY PATENTED PROCESS, efficient, simple, economical, ever brought before the public.

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER-WHEELS, STEAM-ENGINES (portable and fixed), with every information, obtained by applying to GWYNNE and Co., hydraulic and mechanical engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London.

**HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.**

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper wire in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.  
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to save COAL.  
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.  
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.  
GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.  
MILNERS'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES. N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

**MORTON'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING WORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.**

IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPES, for MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c. References to all the large colliery owners in the kingdom. One-half the cost of hemp or chain, more durable, and ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT OF CHAIN—very important advantages for deep mines.

**FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.**

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Asphalted Roofing Felt, Boiler Felt, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

**CHEAP LIGHT AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.**

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot, the cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DR. HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

**TO PATENTEES.—PATENTEES OF MECHANICAL INVENTIONS** are invited to SEND MODELS, PLANS, &c., to JNO. H. SWAN, 63, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, who has appropriated a large apartment for the EXHIBITION and SALE of PATENT INVENTIONS, as well as the VENDING of PATENT RIGHTS.

Glasgow is the centre of a large iron, cotton, engineering, and general manufacturing district; and by the proprietors of these works J. H. Swan is extensively patronised, so that he is warranted in expecting benefit to the patentees, if sufficiently supported to make the exhibition attractive.

**NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.**

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and the Signs' Registry, 158, Strand.

**NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.**

—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to one o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENTSON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

**SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!**

At GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, and SNUFF STORES (Established 1780), 418, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (nearly opposite Hanway-street). BOX containing FORTY-FIVE FINE SISAL CIGARS for ONE SHILLING AND NINEPENCE; post free, 27 stamps. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. GOODRICH."

**VIOLETS.—BREIDENBACH, DISTILLER OF FLOWERS, has in great perfection several EXTRACTS of the WOOD VIOLET.**

The perfume is very lasting, and will not stain the handkerchief. Violet pomade, violet cold cream, violet oil, violet sachet powder, all equally fragrant.—157a, New Bond-street, London.—Sold by all fashionable perfumers.

"Read ye that run the awful truth, A worm is in the bud of youth. With which I charge my page; And at the root of age."—Cooper.

**THE SCIENCE OF LIFE: or, How to ensure Moral and Physical Happiness, with Rules for the Preservation of Health and Strength, and Precautionary Hints for the guidance of the Weak, the Nervous, and the Seditious, and the Delicate.** By a PHYSICIAN.

Also, by the same author, price 2s.; free by post for 26 stamps. NERVOUS DEBILITY, its Causes, Symptoms, Varieties, and Cure. A complete Essay on Spermatosthenia, and on a new, safe, and speedy mode of treatment, showing the serious consequences resulting from the dangerous remedies commonly employed in this disease.

This work, emanating from a qualified member of the medical profession, the result of many years' practical experience, is addressed to the numerous classes of persons who suffer from the various diseases acquired in early life. In its pages will be found the causes which lead to their occurrence, the symptoms which indicate their presence, and the means to be adopted for their removal.

Price 2s. 6d. Patterned cover. HANNA, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; LONDON; NEWTON, Church-street; LIVERPOOL; WESTACOTT, drugist, Market-street, Manchester; POWELL, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and all booksellers.

**"What is infirm from your sound parts shall fly,—Health shall live free and sickness freely die."—Shakespeare.**

**THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTER.**

Price 1s. 1½d., for children 9½d., each. Sold by all chemists and booksellers in the kingdom.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS WILL CURE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD AND IRRITATION OF THE SKIN.**—Copy



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5130	Alfred Consois (copper), Phillack	£11s. 10d.	£16	16 1/2	£15 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
5930	Altgold Consois (copper), Phillack	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
2000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1224	Balldewalden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	6	6	13 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
5000	Bar Holes, Worthen, Salop	11 1/2	6	6	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
4900	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	11 1/2	6	6	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkeudbrightshire	11 1/2	6	6	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
240	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 1/2	150	150	330 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1900	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85	85	231 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	2	2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10300	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	Coniford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	150	150	7 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	Coniford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	150	150	7 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	185	185	45 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	365	365	442 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
13900	Durham (copper), Ireland	1	75	75	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	75	75	873 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
13800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	11 1/2	6	6	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
800	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	75	75	8 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24	150	150	240 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	5 1/2	12	12	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1300	Eyan Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	28	28	5 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	399 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	77 1/2	6d.	6d.	44 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
430	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper, lead)	25	30	30	1 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
4448	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6	6	22 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Gonowen (copper), St. Austell	13 1/2	25	25	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
50000	Great Central (copper), St. Austell	13 1/2	25	25	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	2	2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
6000	Great South Tolgus	2 1/2	6	6	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
20668	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	8 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	200	200	181 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Herodford (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	2	2	2 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	25 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	—	—	3 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
5000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—	—	380 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37 1/2	6d.	6d.	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
2048	Kennedy (copper), Breage	6 1/2	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
20000	Lackmore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
20	Lakey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1000	1300 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
160	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Austell	31 1/2	85	85	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Austell	120	120	120	1046 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
400	Liburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15	200	200	223 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
320	Machino Slate and Slab Company	25	25	25	230 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	25	25	25	1 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	47 1/2	10s. 6d.	5 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
8000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	2	2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
8000	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	18	18	11 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	1	18 1/2	16	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
5000	Nantow and Penrhyn	7	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
7500	Nantow Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
7500	Ditto	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
470	Newtowns Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—	—	41 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	70	70	324 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
140	North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	70	70	249 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	11 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	4 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
6100	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	12	12	23 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1160	Perran St. George (copper, tin), Penryn	21 1/2	15	15	50 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
300	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanfyllin	30	300	300	6 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
500	Pobber (copper), St. Austell	20	40	40	26 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uye Lant	20	40	40	26 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwennap	24	210	207 1/2	8 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Austell	15	305	305	364 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	15	300	300	60 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
9100	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	11 1/2	6s. 6d.	7 1/2	3 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	85	85	69 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	525	550	288 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Austell	14 1/2	—	—	1 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Spearhead Moor (copper), St. Austell	14 1/2	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	St. Austell and Gwennap (copper, tin), Breage	8	2	2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8	100	100	888 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
100	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	10 1/2	6	6	11 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Berranston	4 1/2	2	2	4 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
9000	Tinctor (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
2048	Treban (silver-lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	5	5	8 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
500	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	150	467 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
130	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10000	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
4096	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	—	—	55 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	195	195	47 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Penryn	8 1/2	—	—	2 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10000	Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
2500	Ditto	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	3 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	165	160 1/2	12 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	West Daniel (copper), Gwennap	210 7 1/2	14	14	13 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Austell	7 1/2	210	210	30 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
100	West Wheel Seta (copper), Camborne	7	13 1/2	13 1/2	5 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1236	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	7 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	665 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	700	700	671 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5 1/2	550	420 440	1 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Wheel Charlotte, Penryn	3 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
256	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150	150	1 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
5700	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	47 1/2	14s.	14s.	2375 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	12 1/2	115	115	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
6000	Wheel James (iron, copper), Roche	12 1/2	—	—	4 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	30 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
430	Wheel Love (tin), Wendron	33	80	80	23 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uye Lant	79	100	100	169 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
512	Wheel Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot	7 1/2	30	32 1/2	30 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
80	Wheel Ovels, St. Austell	70	40	40	40 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
248	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uye Lant	70	200	200	234 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
189	Wheel Seta (tin, copper), Camborne	107 1/2	200	200	47 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
520	Wheel Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	26	26	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
1024	Wheel Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwennap	9 1/2	2 1/2	3	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
4096	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	11 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	31 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10000	Wrygan (slate), Festiniog	1	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	3	3	4 10	0 15—Nov., 1883.
75000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	3 1/2	3 1/2	34 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	162	162	155 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	61	61 1/2	69 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile	16	21	19 1/2	4 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	17 1/2	17 1/2	2 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	8	7 1/2	8 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10815	Marquesas (lead), Naxos, Greece	1	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
2000	Oberhof (lead), Nassau	1	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20	17 1/2	14 1/2	1 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12 1/2	6	6	33 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30	38 30	29 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	—	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
70000	Waller (gold, Goodland, Co., Virginia)	1	—	—	6 10	0 10—Jan., 1885.
20000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.
188676	North British Australasian	1	—	—	0 10—Jan., 1885.	0 10—Jan., 1885.

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	—	—	—	—
100000	Agua Fria (gold), California	1	—	—	—	—
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	—	—	—	—
30000	Australian (copper), S. Australia	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
50000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Colosse Mining Company	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna (silver-lead), Spain	—	—	—	—	—
120000	Gladbach (zinc), Rhenish Pruss.	1	—	—	—	—
30000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Jamaica (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Keeweenaw Point (copper, sil.)	—	—	—	—	—
2309	Kinsigal Min. Ass., Germany	4	—	—	—	—

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altarnun	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
940	Balldewalden Con. (tin), Uye Lant	3	—	—	—	—
4096	Balldewalden United	3	—	—	—	—
13000	Ballyvaughan (lead), Wicklow	1	—	—	—	—
4000	Ballyvaughan Co. Clars	£1 8	—	—	—	—
5000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	—	—	—	—
2000	Basset Grange United (cop.), Ken	3	—	—	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols	3	—	—	—	—
908	Bell and Lannard	11	2 1/2	1 1/2	2	—
3000	Birch Tor and Viller, Lydford	£2 6	—	—	—	—
1300	Bolling Well (copper)	10	20	17	—	—
130	Bollwall and Nanspan (tin)	30	—	—	—	—
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4 1/2	—	—	—	—
310	Bosecan (tin), St. Just	60	60	60	—	—
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4 1/2	—	—	—	—
126	Britannia, Llanarnon	£7 19	15	—	—	—
4900	Brynfroyd (lead), Wales	20	—	—	—	—
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	100	—	—	—
1000	Brynall, Llanidloes	7	—	—	—	—
400	Budnik Consols (tin), Ferrar	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
5000	Buller and Basse, United	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	—
2000	Elwch (all-lead), Cardiganshire	4	—	—	—	—
2000	Caegwion (gold), Merioneth	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Cae-Gwynn, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
1024	Cae-philly & Carmonn, & Wales	5	—	—	—	—
5000	Callington (all cop.), Callington	£2 17	—	—	—	—
3584	Calstock Consols (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
310	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£2 17	—	—	—	—
1300	Camborne Consols	—	—	—	—	—
1034	Caradon Consols, St. Clod	5 1/2	—	—	—	—
2000	Carbons (tin, copper), Cwman	7	—	—	—	—
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Caroline Wheel Prosper	3	—	—	—	—
1000	Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop.	1	—	—	—	—
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	£10 14	5	—	—	—
4000	Carvath United	—	—	—	—	—
4006	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Colomb	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
5000	Caynan, North Wales	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
300	Cefn Bryw (tin), St. Clod	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	£15 6	1 1/2	—	—	—
1034	Clych & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
5000	Cloewance Wood	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Cood Newry Pool (lead), Llanwrst	5 1/2	—	—	—	—